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Political Geography.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE PRINCIPAL

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS

AND

STATES

IN

EUROPE.

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THE annexed Tables were arranged in the Autumn of 1788.—*Circumſtances of little importance to mention here, prevented their publication till the preſent period.*

The delay, however, afforded opportunity of conſulting the accounts and liſts furniſhed to the beginning of this year, and thoſe advantages have been attended to. In a performance reſting ſolely upon the correct ſtatement of facts, errors may appear more ſtriking than in Works which allow the effuſions of fancy, or veil of decoration, to divert the mind from critical examination. Yet under a ſenſe of the diſadvantages incidental to a publication of this nature, the conſciouſneſs of ſtrict attention to truth throughout the whole of his arrangement, emboldens the Editor to hazard it before the publick eye; confident that whether favourably received, or conſigned to oblivion, Candour will not be wanting in forming the deciſion.

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INTRODUCTION

TO THE

STATISTICAL TABLES.

WITH a general, and in many points a correct knowledge of the political and commercial ſtate of this kingdom, its inhabitants are obſerved to be leſs acquainted with the relative ſituation of neighbouring nations than the citizens of ſeveral other ſtates. This ignorance, however, may be conſidered as ariſing more from incidental circumſtances than diſregard of ſuch knowledge, or the conſideration of its attainment being abſolutely unneceſſary.

The conſtitution of this country laying open in a great degree its political concerns, they naturally attract the attention of almoſt all thoſe whoſe minds are not more advantageouſly engaged in the active purſuits of commerce. To the former, the extenſive field of our domeſtic politics, and the intereſts of party, afford ample employment; while the commercial part of the community limit their knowledge of other countries, to an acquaintance with thoſe articles of which they ſtand in need, or of ſuch as they can ſupply with moſt advantage.

It muſt appear ſingular, upon reflection, that under that government, which of all others affords the greateſt opportunity to individuals of taking a ſhare in its direction, and thereby opening a door to the improvements which might reſult from introducing the regulations of foreign ſtates, where ſuperior to their own, an acquaintance with the conſtitution and polity of thoſe nations ſhould be ſo little cultivated.

It has long been a complaint againſt many of the young Engliſhmen of fortune, in their uſual ramble over the continent, that if they made any inquiries at all, they were only ſuch as might fit them for venders of pretended originals in paintings, and mutilated ſtatuary, or they became the important members of a Dilletanti Club; whilſt a knowledge of the government, relative ſtrength, and political intereſts of the countries they viewed, ſeemed unworthy their regard —— the regard of men, who, at a future day, might be eligible to a ſhare in the legiſlation of one of the leading kingdoms of Europe!

The preſent courſe of our academical education has been generally, and in many inſtances with ſeeming juſtice, condemned; but, perhaps, in none with more propriety, than as being little ſuited to convey that knowledge which may be uſeful to gentlemen not deſtined for particular profeſſions. Imputation cannot lie againſt the venerable hands which traced out our academic inſtitutes: They were, doubtleſs, guided by ſome of the wiſeſt heads at the æra of reform; but the moſt enlightened amongſt men juſt emerging from monaſtic ſecluſion, could but ill be fitted for arranging a ſyſtem of education which ſhould ſuit the preſent day; and conſequently we find that, except in the walks of ſcience, which lay open for the improvements of diſcovery, there remains but too much of thoſe Gothic exerciſes, and quibbling diſputations, which were conſidered as the ſummit of erudition in the darker ages. This cenſurable ſyſtem ſtill continues in full vigour in moſt of thoſe countries where the

the Romiſh religion is eſtabliſhed; even in the Proteſtant univerſities, which have not received modern regulations, their courſe of ſtudies is conſidered as the moſt faulty of all their public ſeminaries.

Hence it has happened that the Germans, ſenſible of their defective ſtate, have within a few years inſtituted various literary ſocieties tending to remedy theſe deficiencies; and, what may appear ſingular, we find that in ſtates which from the nature of their conſtitution, and other circumſtances, deny to individuals any great ſhare in their public concerns, the ſtudy of politics makes an important part of their education. They have gone further---by forming into a ſeparate *ſcience*, and giving the name of STATISTICS to what has been very properly defined "That branch of political knowledge which has for its ob-"ject the actual and relative power of the ſeveral modern ſtates, the power "ariſing from their natural advantages, the induſtry and civilization of their "inhabitants, and the wiſdom of their governments." The great importance of ſuch a ſcience to thoſe who may be led, in however remote a degree, to a concern with public affairs, muſt appear at firſt ſight: Even to private individuals what a ſource of reflection will ariſe, from comparing the ſtate of different countries! How ſingular muſt it ſeem, that in climates where nature has been exuberantly kind, the wretched inhabitant pines in a ſqualid poverty, and mental depreſſion, created as it were in oppoſition to Nature's will by the force of deſpotiſm; while in thoſe countries where the niggard ſoil ſcarce yields to the hand of labour, yet under the benign influence of liberty, an hardy and induſtrious race, ſubduing natural impediments, flouriſh in the enjoyment of a well-earned abundance.

Every attempt to incite the ſtudy of an uſeful ſcience cannot fail of a candid reception. Primary efforts are in general very defective; it is by repeated attempts, and often very ſlow gradations, that we approach towards perfection.

The preſent publication is to be conſidered as little more than an *outline*, which the Compiler was induced to arrange, as pointing out the moſt remarkable objects of this ſcience; and from the beſt, and moſt correct information he could obtain, laying down facts the moſt important to be known.

The advantage of collecting into a ſmall compaſs and ſtriking point of view the principles of different ſciences has been generally admitted, as tending to impreſs the mind more forcibly than in a diffuſe ſtate: Of this, the elaborate Tables of Dr. Prieſtly furniſh ſingular inſtances. But although his plan will not directly apply to STATISTICS, yet, perhaps there is not any ſcience which better admits of an orderly arrangement of its heads.

The Editor was particularly impreſſed with this opinion upon meeting at Paris with the "TABLEAU STATISTIQUE DE L'EUROPE, *par M. Beaufort*, "*Ancien Secretaire de Legation de France.*" Its form he has nearly adopted, but ſcarcely any thing more, as, upon examination, he found the information it contained, to be moſt glaringly fallacious: --- A few inſtances of the many, which might be adduced, will juſtify this opinion. The Republic of Venice, Mr. Beaufort ſtates to contain 9,736,000 inhabitants, upon a ſurface of 863 German miles, or about 13,808 ſquare Geographic miles, being at the rate of near 705 inhabitants to each ſquare mile, which is about TREBLE the number upon a mile of the moſt populous part of HOLLAND: --- And the Electorate of HANOVER, he allows to contain only 85,000 inhabitants, which is not one-twelfth of their actual number. But his ſtatement of the *National Debt of Great Britain* is by far the moſt ſingular circumſtance; this, he ſays, is 9,900,342,175 Livres, making at par £.412,514,257! being almoſt twice the nominal debt, or thrice the actual one. Add to this, he calculates our revenue at £.14,445,000, and the expenſe £. 15,563,000,

£. 15,563,000, conſequently a deficiency of £. 1,118,000 per ann. The very reverſe of which ſtatement is about the truth. It may be excuſed further noticing this performance, except to remark, that it ſeems to have been compiled under the influence of the late Miniſter (the *Archbiſhop of Sens*) to conſole the French with the idea, that the finances of their neighbours were in as deplorable a ſtate as their own, without the happineſs of poſſeſſing Miniſters, diſpoſed, like *M. de Brienne*, to relieve the nation by œconomical meaſures.

The only work purely Statiſtical, which has hitherto appeared in our language, is " the political Survey of the preſent State of Europe, by Pro- " feſſor Zimmermann," which contains a ſummary of very uſeful information. Much confuſion and difficulty, however, ariſes in the accounts of foreign finances, commerce, &c. by only giving the ſum in foreign money, and often in terms ſo vague, that may lead to material errors. In the account of Germany, ſums in Rix Dollars are mentioned, directly after in Dollars, and again in German Dollars, although that denomination of money, DOLLAR, varies in value from 2*s*. to 4*s*. 6*d*. conſequently the moſt miſtaken notions may be formed from ſuch ſtatements. The Florin likewiſe is frequently confounded in the German, and other accounts; and even where foreign money is mentioned, and the ſum ſterling given with it, errors are ſometimes made in the calculation: As, in the revenue of Holland, M. Zimmermann ſtates it to amount to upwards of 45 million of Florins, or £. 4,500,000; whereas 45 million of Florins, at 1*s*. 9*d*. make only £. 3,937,500. Many errors likewiſe appear in calculating the rate of population, even upon the premiſes he lays down; as, the area of Sardinia is given 7046 ſquare miles, the population at 420,000, and the rate to each ſquare mile as 53, whereas it is at the rate of 60 within a ſmall fraction. Other errors of the like nature appear in different places, which, it is to be hoped, have ariſen rather from

from hurry than inattention, and the more pardonable, as in matters of calculation the miſtake of a ſingle figure may cauſe a conſiderable derangement. It is unneceſſary to go into a more minute examination of this performance, to which the Compiler of theſe Tables acknowledges his obligations in many inſtances; and as a work of conſiderable merit, ſhould be ſorry to enter into any thing which might ſeem an invidious criticiſm; nor ſhould he have even noticed the foregoing paſſages, but that he conſidered them too important to paſs ſilently over.*

The lateſt and moſt authentic information has been ſought for in forming the annexed Tables, nor is there any thing advanced in them but after ſtrict examination; yet with every care, the poſſibility of error in ſuch a performance is ſo great, that the Compiler muſt rely upon the indulgence of the candid for whatever may not appear correct.

It has been but too faſhionable to declaim, in a deſponding tone, upon the humiliated and fallen ſtate of this kingdom, compared with former æras of its hiſtory; and the ſhrewd remark of a celebrated foreign writer ſeemed but too well juſtified, "that whoever declared his country to be in a ſtate of "extreme diſtreſs, and vehemently pronounced that it was undone, was "ſure to become popular, and in the higheſt favour with the good people of

* In ſtating the population of the city of BERLIN, M. Zimmermann ſays, there are 6,500 houſes and 145,136 inhabitants, being 22⅓ to each houſe. This muſt appear a prodigious exaggeration; as, by an exact ſtatement made in 1755, there were 126,661 inhabitants; in 1758, they were 134,000, and the houſes ſo much crouded with inhabitants as to average 16 to an houſe, which would require 8375 *houſes*. (See Dr. Price's Obſervations, Vol. I. p. 301.) This opinion is ſtrengthened by the Obſervations of Dr. Buſching; therefore the preſent population of Berlin, 164,000, at 16 to a houſe, makes the number of houſes nearly double M. Z's ſtatement, or 10,250.

" of this nation." The preſent enlightened period, however, appears to form a ſtriking exception to this remark. Mr. Chalmers' " Eſtimate of " the comparative ſtrength of Great Britain during the preſent and four " preceding reigns," ſeems to have impreſſed that opinion of our ſuperiority in the preſent, which muſt ever reſult from the candid conſideration of a fair ſtatement, and juſt compariſon of incontrovertible facts. Indeed, a queſtion no longer appears to remain upon the ſubject.

Perhaps nearly as great ſatisfaction will ariſe from contraſting the ſtate of the Britiſh dominions with that of every other country at this day,---not from an imaginary picture traced by the pencil of fancy in all the glare of falſe colouring, but exhibited in the ſober garb of exact ſtatement, backed with the irreſiſtible force of arithmetical demonſtration.

Independent of the acknowledged ſuperiority of the conſtitution, laws, manufactures, commerce, and agriculture of Great Britain, the ſtate of population and naval power of this kingdom are objects moſt intereſting to underſtand.

With this idea, the following Table has been formed, at once diſplaying the proportion of the area of the different kingdoms to each other, and to the whole of Europe, their number of inhabitants, and the denſity * of their population compared with that of Great Britain and Ireland, and with that of England and Wales alone, together with the portion of naval ſtrength which the different powers may be computed to poſſeſs.

DENOMI-

* By denſity of population is meant the proportion of people upon the ſame number of ſquare miles. Thus the denſity is greater in one country, if upon a ſmall number of ſquare miles there exiſt as great a number of inhabitants as there does upon a greater number of ſquare miles in another country; and hence the denſity of population of two different countries is in *direct ratio* of their population, and the *inverſed ratio* of their areas.

DENOMINATION.	Area in square Miles.	Proportion of Area to that of Great Britain and Ireland.	Population.	Inhabitants contained on a Square Mile.	Proportion of Inhabitans to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland.	Denſity of Population in other Countries compared with that of Great Britain and Ireland.	Denſity of Population in other Countries compared with that of England and Wales.	Naval Power.
EUROPE . . .	2,750,000	25½ to 1	140,000,000	51	12 to 1	51 to 111	1 to 3	100
Great Britain and Ireland	107,724	———	12,000,000	111	———	———	111—150	32
England and Wales .	54,112	1 — 2	8,100,000	150	3— 4	15— 11	———	
Ireland	28,012	1 — 3¾	3,040,000	109	1— 4	109—111	36— 50	
Scotland	25,600	1 — 4¼	1,500,000	59	1— 8	59—111	6— 15	
France	157,924	1 23/50 — 1	24,800,000	157	2— 1	15— 11	76— 75	16
Germany	190,000	1⅘ — 1	25,000,000	135	25— 12	50— 41	27— 30	
Auſtrian Dominions .	180,500	1 7/10 — 1	19,500,000	108	195—120	108—111	54— 75	
Pruſſia	60,000	1 — 1⅘	6,250,000	104	25— 48	104—111	52— 75	
Holland	10,000	1 —11	2,750,000	275	11— 48	100— 40	200—111	8
Italy	86,000	4 — 5	15,500,000	180	21— 16	50— 31	18— 15	Total 9
Switzerland	14,190	1 — 8	1,850,000	130	1— 7	13— 11	13— 15	
Spain	148,488	1⅓ — 1	10,500,000	70	21— 24	7— 11	7— 15	13
Portugal	32,000	1 — 3⅓	2,300,000	72	23—120	2— 3	18— 38	3½
Sweden	220,000	2 — 1	3,000,000	14	1— 4	1— 8	7— 75	5
Denmark	182,500	1 7/10 — 1	2,300,000	13	23—120	2— 17	2— 23	4½
Poland	160,800	1½ — 1	8,500,000	53	85—120	53—111	53—150	
Ruſſia (European) . .	1,195,000	11 — 1	20,000,000	17	5— 3	2— 13	1— 9	4
Turkey (European) .	181,400	1 7/10 — 1	9,000,000	50	3— 4	5— 11	1— 3	And other Mahometan Powers 5

The

The naval force of Europe is here ſuppoſed to be divided into one hundred parts, and it is endeavoured to aſſign the different portions thereof poſſeſſed by the ſeveral maritime powers. The proportion of the tonnage of commercial ſhipping will hold a degree of analogy to that of the naval ſtrength in moſt caſes;---exception, however, is to be made for Holland, whoſe mercantile tonnage is in a much higher proportion than its military.

In computing the population of the different countries, every care has been taken to be accurate, which the nature of the ſubject would admit.

Reſpecting that of Great Britain, opinions ſo very contradictory have been advanced, and modes of eſtimating ſo widely different have been maintained, that it ſeems impoſſible to fix a rule which ſhall not be liable to ſome exception. However, the idea that our population has decreaſed ſince the laſt century ſeems of all others the moſt generally, and with the greateſt juſtice, exploded. To ſuppoſe that we have fewer people at this moment than at former æras, muſt be to deny the force of the moſt ſtriking evidence which can prove an increaſed number.

Can the certainty of our Woollen Manufacture being double, and all other manufactures more than treble what they were a century ago, afford proof that the manufacturing people are fewer? Is the ability to ſupport the increaſed numbers which manufactures demand, the men employed in forming above 500 miles of navigable canals, additional highways, mines, &c. and at the ſame time allow the export of corn abroad, a proof that the hands employed in agriculture have been leſſened, or that a ſmaller portion of ground is tilled than formerly? But, above all, have the applications to Parliament for the incloſure of waſte lands, ſince the acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover, and particularly during the preſent reign, given reaſon to ſuppoſe,

that husbandry is less actively pursued now than at former periods? The true answers to all these questions must be in the negative---which will naturally lead us to believe that there has been a considerable increase in our population. Add to this, the force of that infallible maxim, that *an increase of population will ever follow that of employment*, which has been rapidly advancing for years, and is now higher than ever. But by the very premises upon which a decreased population has been endeavoured to be established, directly the reverse will result; namely, from the *number of houses which exists at present, and those that were in being at the æra of the Revolution.* From a variety of accurate statements and natural deductions, given by Mr. Chalmers in his Estimate of the comparative strength of Great Britain, he has fixed the number of houses at 1,586,000; to which, allowing * $5\frac{1}{3}$ inhabitants each, he gives the number of people 8,447,200. Supposing that from this we were to deduct a twenty-fifth part, upon the idea that one house in every 25 remains unoccupied, the number of inhabitants will then be 8,109,312---- consequently, upon every reasonable consideration, there is just ground to believe, that *the present population of England and Wales is above* EIGHT MILLION OF SOULS; whereas the amount at the Revolution was never stated to be higher than 6,500,000. Estimating Scotland to contain 1,500,000 inhabitants is certainly a very moderate computation; and allowing Ireland to possess three million, is within the following reasonable calculation. By an actual survey of Belfast in 1782, § it was found to contain 2,026 houses, and 13,105 inhabitants, being at the rate of near $6\frac{1}{2}$ to each house; in 1777 the return of houses throughout the whole kingdom was 424,046, and by the return of 1781 they were increased to 477,602. Now supposing the progressive

* This allowance is certainly too low; and was the average formed according to the ranks in society, from the peer to the pauper, there is reason to conclude it would turn out nearly 6 to each house.

§ See Dr. Price's Observations on Reversionary Payments, &c. Vol. II, Page 320.

greſſive increaſe to have been in the ſame rate of proportion ſince 1781, as between that period and 1777, it will follow, that the number of houſes in 1788 is 528,660; and taking the rate of population at $5\frac{3}{4}$ to each (which any one knowing the country muſt conſider as extremely low) being the medium between $6\frac{1}{2}$, the rate of Belfaſt, and 5, the loweſt rate at which they have ever been computed, the reſult will be, that the preſent population of Ireland is about 3,039,820. In the foregoing Table, however, the aggregate population of the three kingdoms is taken only at TWELVE MILLION, for the ſake of obviating any objection againſt the total of 12,649,132, as being at all over-rated.

M. Beaufort has given the population of PARIS at 790,000, which appears too high for the laſt return of houſes 55,000; it will require $14\frac{1}{2}$ to a houſe to give that number; but when the great height of the houſes in that capital is conſidered, being ſeldom leſs than 4 ſtories, each frequently occupied by a diſtinct family, the number cannot fall ſhort of between 13 and 14 to an houſe, and the population of Paris may be reaſonably computed at 760,000.

Of the other Capitals, where materials could not be had for calculation, the accounts of the lateſt writers have been adopted.

How pleaſing muſt our reflections be upon the ſtate of the moſt flouriſhing parts of theſe dominions, wherein we have the evidence of experience to prove, that there has been a progreſſive improvement ſince the period at which they were prophecied to be at their height! That experience naturally leads us to look for yet further advances even in the moſt improved part; and we are ſtill more enlivened by the conſideration that IRELAND, notwithſtanding the rapid ſtrides which ſhe has made in the preſent century, is yet capable of a four-fold improvement. This, the continuation of liberal policy upon the part of Great

Britain, and patriotic exertions in the natives of that iſland, cannot fail to produce.

A ſeparation from AMERICA, at ſome period, was looked for by writers on all ſides as inevitable;---that the period of ſeparation was haſtened by the conduct of Great Britain, has been deplored by many. Be this as it may, the circumſtance of the disjunction having taken place when it did, will moſt probably be viewed by Britons in after ages as an happy event; and our experience, ſince the eſtabliſhment of peace, ſeems abundantly to confirm this opinion.

The hiſtory of all nations which have flouriſhed and declined, concurs in proving, that there is an height of greatneſs in every empire beyond which it cannot paſs, at which it ſeldom continues ſtationary, and from whence the declenſion is with a greater or leſs rapidity, as various circumſtances conſpire; but what is a more melancholy conſideration, and ſtrengthened by the opinion of one of the firſt political writers of this century, Mr. Hume, is, that an empire having once declined, can never recover its former greatneſs. Had it unfortunately happened that Great Britain was at the *acmè* of her conſequence and improvement before the late war, as it has been repeatedly ſaid, and a moſt conſiderable part of that conſequence reſulting from the American poſſeſſions, with what accelerated velocity muſt ſhe have been precipitated upon the ſeparation from her colonies; particularly, at a period, when from the accuſtomed fate of empires arrived at their height, it was natural to expect her fall? Has this event happened? Nay, has any circumſtance occurred which may fairly indicate even the approach of ſuch a period? On the contrary, has not Great Britain rebounded with an incredible vigour from a ſtate of actual diſtreſs? and have not her advances in commercial and political conſequence, ſince the æra of peace, demonſtrated, that ſhe ſtill preſſes forward with youthful ſtrength?

ſtrength? While the late illuſtrious exertion upon the appearance of hoſtility,* fully proved, that the animating ardour of her moſt warlike times exiſted without impair; and thus gave a Confidence in the enjoyment of that moſt invaluable bleſſing PEACE, by a diſplay of the ſpirit and ability to repel WAR.

Added to the proſpect of internal conſequence, the poſſeſſion of the yet improveable commerce of the Eaſt-Indies is to be conſidered as a prodigious advantage.

This trade has been by many condemned, as likely to draw along with it the effects which have reſulted to Spain from her traffic with South America; and that we ought ever to have in view the conſideration, "that "there is no evil ſo much to be dreaded as the gain of wealth without "the exertion of induſtry." Allowing the full force of this ſentiment, and at the ſame time lamenting, that the commerce to the Eaſt demands ſo few manufactured commodities, compared with that of other countries, Great Britain has yet the peculiar ſatisfaction of exporting thither more of the produce of her various manufactories, than all the reſt of the European nations united.

Of this we have the beſt evidence that can poſſibly be produced in ſuch a caſe, the acknowledgment of a rival nation obliged to bear teſtimony to our diſtinguiſhed ſuperiority. It is ſtated in the *French Encyclopediæ*, that while all the other European nations together, purchaſed of Chineſe commodities to the amount of 10,832,198 Livres for caſh, and only 1,103,100 for

* Summer of 1787.

for goods, that Great Britain purchaſed with her woollen manufactures to the amount of 2,000,000, with Eaſt and Weſt India goods 3,570,000, *and for caſh only* 5,443,566, *being not quite one half the amount of her whole inveſtments*; whereas the other trading powers of Europe did not buy one-tenth with the produce of their induſtry, but paid nearly for the whole in hard money.*

This circumſtance affords ample proof that the great gain reſulting from Oriental commerce is not without the exertion of much induſtry on the part of Great Britain: It is therefore truly valuable to a manufacturing nation independent of the extenſion which it gives to the maritime ſtrength of the empire, by forming ſo great a number of the moſt valuable ſubjects for *her primary defence*---the NAVY.

Reſpecting the revenue of Great Britain, it is beyond compariſon the largeſt in the world for the number of ſubjects, and extent of territory whereon it is raiſed; and which nothing but the active induſtry, and great circulating property of its inhabitants could enable them to yield.† But perhaps there is not any thing which ſo ſtrongly contributes to the happineſs of the ſubjects of this empire as the equality with which taxes are levied, and *the due* conſideration had that the burden ſhould not preſs too heavily upon the parts leaſt able to ſuſtain it. Compare the lower claſs of men in Great Britain with the ſame order in almoſt every other country in Europe, how greatly

* See Dictionnaire Encyclopedique, par ordre de Matieres OEconomie politique—Tom. I. de Commerce.

† The money in circulation throughout Great Britain has been by ſome ſuppoſed not to exceed 18 millions—by others computed as high as 30: A ſum between the two, or nearly 24 millions, may be reaſonably calculated, from the amount of the recoinage, &c. as generally circulating throughout Great Britain in gold and ſilver ſpecie, ſince the æra of peace.

greatly the ſcale preponderates in favour of the former! Regard the peaſant of one of the moſt favoured nations, FRANCE, under what diſadvantages will he appear when contraſted with the huſbandman of England? But we ſhall ſee many of the diſadvantages of the former accounted for, when the ſtate of taxation in the two kingdoms is conſidered. Suppoſing the whole Britiſh empire to yield £.18,000,000 in revenue, paid by 12 million of ſubjects, each perſon's tax will average 30*s.* per annum, while the 24 million of French ſubjects, yielding £.24,000,000 * averages only 20s. each; § but among theſe, 200,000 of their number (the Clergy) who enjoy an income of £.5,000,000 pay only £.141,666 ‖ per ann. or about 14*s.* each, notwithſtanding the immenſity of their poſſeſſions: and what they fail of paying in their natural proportion, as well as the great numbers of other high ranks, who enjoy exemptions, muſt be made up by an extra burden beyond their juſt average, upon the induſtrious part of the community.

Thus

* Mr. Knox, in his *General View of the Britiſh Empire*, ſays, that "the Revenue and Expenditure of "*France* have been gradually increaſing ſince the reign of Louis XIV. and they amount at preſent to "£. 18,000,000. This ſum may ſound high to an Engliſhman, but *was France taxed proportionably to* "*Great Britain, its Revenue would probably exceed* £. 24,000,000." France has ſince been taxed, with a view to raiſe above £.24,000,000, and the expences increaſed conſiderably beyond 26 million; but the reſult turns out that the duties have been unproductive, and the State reduced in 1788, to a ſituation ſo nearly bordering upon bankruptcy, as to ſtop payment of intereſt, and annuities due to the public creditors.

§ This is ſpeaking of the taxation in the aggregate, for there are parts of France which pay a much higher portion of the taxes than other diſtricts, and it conſequently averages higher in thoſe parts than 20*s.* In the ſame manner, the proportion of taxes paid by the inhabitants of *England* may raiſe their average to 40*s.* each perſon.

‖ "*Don Gratuit de Clergé.* Le Clerge paie tous les cinq ans au Roi un Don Gratuit, d'environ 16 "à 18 millions, qui peut par conſequent etre regardé comme equivalent à un Revenu annuel de 3,400,000 "Livres par annee,"—or £.141,566 ſterling. See Collection de COMPTES RENDUS, &c. Paris, 1788, page 199.

Thus the lower ranks of the French ſubjects are oppreſſed with a diſproportionate weight of taxation, removed upon them from the ſhoulders of luxury and ſloth.

Scarcely any of their taxes, except the *capitation*, ſeems to regard the ability of the payer,---and in one of the greateſt branches of the revenue, the GABELLE, or exciſe upon SALT, there is no option left with the ſubject as to the non-conſumption of the article, whereby he might avoid paying the duty. To complete the whole, the taxes being farmed out, and thus converted into private property, there is little room to expect any mitigation or lenity, where the intereſts of individuals urge to the moſt rigorous collection, or rather extortion of the tribute. Contraſted with this, we find in Great Britain almoſt every article of luxury taxed as highly as poſſible, conſiſtent with the probability of an efficient produce; but being *luxuries*, it is optional to adopt them, and conſequently to pay the taxes. With reſpect to thoſe laid upon NECESSARIES, regard is ſo attentively had to the regularity of their diſtribution, that in moſt caſes it may be ſafely aſſerted, the burden is proportioned with a ſcrupulous juſtice to the capacity of the payer: and hence it reſults, that no rank of citizen in the community bows under an unequal preſſure of the general contribution, *the ſame degree of vigour animates every order of the ſtate*; an equal portion of independent ſpirit is diffuſed throughout the whole, which muſt ever continue to form a diſtinguiſhing feature in the ſubjects of this empire, while the ſame regard is had to equity in portioning their *financial burdens*.

To enter into a compariſon of the other different branches of STATISTICS, as they reſpect Great Britain, and other nations, would require more room than the limits of an introduction will afford; although upon the whole, perhaps

perhaps equal ſatisfaction would reſult from the opportunity of diſplaying the obvious advantages which Great Britain enjoys in moſt points.

The article of *publick debt*, however, it is impoſſible to paſs ſilently over. In that, as Great Britain unqueſtionably ſtands higheſt with reſpect to the ſum owing, ſhe at the ſame time exhibits the moſt ſtriking and nearly ſingular inſtance of ſteady and fixed reſolution for its extinction: A reſolution which as it muſt BE PERSEVERED IN, and from the ſucceſs which has attended its recent operation, evinces a clear and certain expectation of its being entirely extinguiſhed; and that too, in a period not very remote. When we advert to the financial ſtate of moſt countries burdened with debt, we behold, added to the melancholy picture, a revenue inadequate to the expenditure, and conſequently a neceſſity of encreaſing, inſtead of an ability to leſſen the load which they ſuſtain; while the ſum allotted to the reduction of the Britiſh debt, being excluſive of the revenue demanded for the ordinary occaſions of the ſtate, promiſes A CERTAINTY, at leaſt during the continuance of peace, of not contracting any new debt, and of gradually extinguiſhing the old.

In a publication of this kind, intended merely to bring into one general view a ſtatement of thoſe objects of moſt importance in STATISTICS, it is to be regretted, that the limitted allotments of ſpace reſtrict us from entering ſo largely into many particulars as they merit: but thus circumſtanced, every attention has been paid that nothing ſhould find its way into the Tables which muſt not be deemed well deſerving of notice. At the ſame time, with a view to facilitate the ſtudy of the *Statiſtic ſcience*, by directly diſcovering the ſum ſterling, where ſtatements are met with of foreign finance, commerce, &c. the following *account of the Coins moſt current throughout Europe*, as well as the ideal and numerating money, is annexed; together with ſhort rules for changing them into the currency of Great Britain.

FRANCE.

COINS CURRENT.

			£.	s.	d.	
GOLD.	Louis of 24 Livres, value	- -	1	0	0	Sterling.
SILVER.	Gros Ecu 6	- - - - -	0	5	0	
	Ecu 3	- - - -	0	2	6	
	Pieces of 24 Sols,	- - - -	0	1	0	
	12	- - - -	0	0	6	
	6	- - - -	0	0	3	
Mixed Pieces of	2	- - - -	0	0	1	
COPPER	Sol 1	- - - - -	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	
	Darden 2 Liards	- - -	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	
	Liard 3 Deniers	- - -	0	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$	
	Denier - - - - - -		0	0	$0\frac{1}{24}$	

There are alſo Pieces of 2 Louis D'ors, and ſome Provincial Pieces.

The Mixed Piece of 2 Sols, when become ſo much worn as to have the cypher illegible, paſſes at only 6 Liards or $\frac{3}{4}$d.

The numerating money the LIVRE is ideal, equivalent to 20 Sols or 10d. The Piſtole alſo is ideal, valued at 10 Livres, or 8*s*. 4*d*. ſterling.

EXCHANGE is calculated by the number of Pence, at which the ECU is rated, which varies from 26 to 33. But as the balance of trade is moſtly in favour of England, the Ecu is ſeldom worth above 29 Pence with us.

RULE

RULE to change LIVRES into ſterling.

Divide the ſum by 3, which will give the amount in Ecus, or Half Crowns Britiſh, and theſe divided by 8 give the ſum in Pounds ſterling.

The intereſt which money bears in France varies according to hazard, ſcarcity, &c. from 4 to even 30 per cent. The Edict of 1770, fixed it at 5.

The Uſance with Great Britain is 30 days.
The days of grace after the time of the bill expires, 10.

It has been eſtimated by M. Neckar, that the value of coin exiſting in this kingdom, is equal to 2200 million of Livres,---about 91½ millions ſterling; to which he calculated that there was an aggreſſion annually made of near 40 millions of Livres, or above 1½ million ſterling.

Experience, ſince the above *ſtatement*, has tended to prove, that M. Neckar has prodigiouſly over-rated the wealth of France.

SPAIN.

COINS CURRENT.

		£.	s.	d.	
GOLD.	A Piſtole of 36 Rials, value - -	0	16	9	Sterling.
	There are alſo Gold Dooblons, of 2, and double Dooblons, of 4 Piſtoles each.				

			£.	s.	d.
Silver.	Dollar	10 Rials - - -	0	4	6
	½ ditto of 5, and ¼ Dollar of 2½ Rials				
	Piſtarine	2 Rials - - -	0	0	10¾
	Rial	34 Maravedies - -	0	0	5⅜
Copper.	Quartil of	4 Maravedies - -	0	0	0 4/68
	Ochavo	2 Maravedies - -	0	0	0 43/136
	Maravedie	- - - -	0	0	0 43/272

The Piſtole of Exchange of 60 Rials, the Ducat of Exchange of 11 Rials, and the *Piaſtre of Exchange of* 8 *Rials*, are imaginary. By the latter the Spaniards uſually numerate: Its value about 3*s*. 7*d*. In ſome Provinces of Spain they likewiſe numerate by the *Rial Vellon*, being ½ of the Rial of 5⅜d. or 1/20 of the Dollar of 4*s*. 6*d*.

Rule to change Piastres of Exchange at 3*s*. 7*d*. into ſterling. Divide the ſum by 6, which gives the amount at 3*s*. 4*d*. To this product add 1/80 of the original number, and the reſult will be pounds ſterling.*

Intereſt varies according to riſk and ſcarcity of money, from 6 to 12 per cent.

Uſance --- Two calendar months, and 14 days of grace.

Not-

* EXAMPLE.

In 38,452 Piaſtres; how many Pounds?

38452	÷ 6	=	6408	13	4
——	÷ 80	=	480	13	0
		£.	6889	6	4

Notwithſtanding the immenſe wealth continually derived from South America, the ſum circulating in Spain is comparatively very ſmall; the greateſt part going into the different European countries, to whom ſhe pays a commercial balance. It has been ever found neceſſary to eſtabliſh a paper bank to aid the interiour trade, but it has not ſucceeded.

Silver is the metal moſt abundant, which comes for the greateſt part in a coined ſtate, from the Colonies.

RUSSIA.

CURRENT COINS.

			£.	s.	d.
Gold.	Gold Ducat or Hervonitz, 2 Rubles -		0	9	0
Silver.	Ruble - -	100 Copecs - -	0	4	6
	Poltin - -	50 - - -	0	2	3
	Polpotin - -	25 - - -	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Copper.	Grievener - -	10 - - -	0	0	$5\frac{2}{5}$
	Altine - -	3 - - -	0	0	$1\frac{31}{50}$
	Denuſca - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ a Copec (about $\frac{1}{4}$)	0	0	$0\frac{27}{100}$
	Poluſca - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ (about $\frac{1}{8}$)	0	0	$0\frac{27}{200}$

The Copec is imaginary; its value $\frac{27}{50}$, or about $\frac{1}{2}$. It is uſed in enumerating, but not ſo much as the Ruble of 100 Copecs, or 4*s*. 6*d*.

RULE to Exchange Ruſſian RUBLES into ſterling.

Divide the ſum by 4, and from its product deduct $\frac{1}{10}$.

The Mines of this empire yield conſiderable quantities of ſilver, and even ſome gold, both eſtimated at above £.200,000 annually. This, with the commercial balance in favour of Ruſſia, with moſt countries, and the obligation of paying all import duties in Dollars, has furniſhed a conſiderable ſupply of theſe coins; yet, after all, copper money is by much the moſt abundant in circulation.

The amount of the ſum which circulates through Ruſſia, is, from the prodigious extent of the empire, impoſſible even to be gueſſed at, with any degree of juſtneſs.

Intereſt --- eſtabliſhed at 6 per cent.

GERMANY.

The moſt uſual numerating monies throughout the empire at large, are the Florin and Rix Dollar; the latter always ideal, and its value uſually 3*s*. 6*d*. The Florin varies much; it has been common for travellers to make rough calculations upon it at 2*s*. ſterling; but for a more particular account, it will be neceſſary to refer to the ſeparate ſtatements given hereafter in each diviſion of the empire.

It would be difficult to calculate the total or proportionate circulating wealth of Germany; but we muſt be led to conclude, from the comparative lowneſs in the price of neceſſary commodities with that of ſimilar articles in Great Britain, Holland, France, &c. that the circulating ſpecie is very inferiour throughout Germany to what it is in thoſe countries.

There cannot be ſaid to be any eſtabliſhed rates of intereſt throughout this empire; circumſtances govern its variation, which is generally from 6 to 12 per cent.

AUSTRIA.

COINS CURRENT.

			£.	s.	d.
Gold.	A Ducat of	60 Batzen	0	9	4
Silver.	Specie Dollar	30	0	4	8
	Gould	15	0	2	4
	Batzen	4 Cruitzers	0	0	$1\frac{13}{15}$
	Groſh	14 Fennings	0	0	$1\frac{19}{30}$
Copper.	Cruitzer	4 Fennings	0	0	$0\frac{7}{15}$
	Dreyer	2	0	0	$0\frac{7}{30}$
	Fenning		0	0	$0\frac{7}{60}$

The moſt uſual numerating money is the imaginary Rix Dollar, value in exchange from 3*s*. 4*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. Alſo the Florin or Gould, worth in exchange about 2*s*. $2\frac{2}{3}$*d*. to 2*s*. 4*d*.

For

RULE for changing the latter into ſterling.

Divide the ſum by 9, and the product will be Pounds Sterling. For Rix Dollars --- divide by 5 and from the product ſubtract $\frac{1}{8}$ if at 3*s*. 6*d*. or divide by 6, if at 3*s*. 4*d*.

There is a paper bank at Vienna, in conſiderable credit.

PRUSSIA.

COINS CURRENT.

				£.	*s*.	*d*
GOLD.	A Ducat	8 Florins	- - -	0	9	4
SILVER.	Albertus	108 Groſhen	- - -	0	4	2
	Florin	30 - -	- -	0	1	2
COPPER.	Abraſs -	3 Polchens	- - -	0	0	$0\frac{7}{10}$
	Groſh -	18 Deniers	- - -	0	0	$0\frac{7}{15}$
	Polchen -	9 -	- - -	0	0	$0\frac{7}{30}$

They numerate by the imaginary Rix Dollar, value as in Auſtria. They have alſo an imaginary Mark worth $9\frac{1}{3}d$. and Denier of $\frac{7}{270}$

The ſum in circulation is conſiderable, and the Bank of Berlin in very high credit.

HANOVER.

HANOVER.

COINS CURRENT.

				£.	s.	d.
Gold.	A Ducat	4	Guldens	0	9	4
Silver.	Double Gulden	32	Groſhen	0	4	8
	Gulden	16		0	2	4
	Half Gulden	8		0	1	2
	Groſh	12	Fennings	0	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$
	Marien	8		0	0	$1\frac{1}{6}$
Copper.	Dreyer	3		0	0	$0\frac{7}{16}$

The Rix Dollar is uſed to numerate as in Auſtria. The Fenning is imaginary, value about $\frac{1}{7}$ of a penny.

The coins throughout Saxony, Cologne, Sileſia, and other parts of Germany, correſpond generally with thoſe of Hanover. The Gulden is ſometimes called Gould and Guilder, but its value the ſame.

HOLLAND.

COINS CURRENT.

				£.	s.	d.	
Gold.	A Ryder	7	Guilders	0	12	3	Sterling.
	Ducat	5		0	8	9	

						£.	s.	d.	
Silver.	Dry Guilder	60	Stivers	-	-	-	0	5	3 Sterling.
	Guilder or Florin	20	-	-	-	-	0	1	9
	Skilling -	6	-	-	-	-	0	0	$6\frac{3}{10}$
	Dublicky -	2	-	-	-	-	0	0	$2\frac{1}{10}$
	Stiver -	12	Doits	-	-	-	0	0	$1\frac{1}{20}$
Copper.	Doit - -	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	$0\frac{1}{11}$

The Coins of various nations are current at fixed value.

The imaginary monies are the Pound Flemiſh, worth 10*s.* 6*d.* (by which they ſometimes numerate) the Grote $\frac{21}{40}$ and Penning $\frac{21}{120}$. The Guilder or Florin of 1*s.* 9*d.* is the moſt uſual enumerating money.

Rule to change Guilders into ſterling.

Divide by 10, and from the product ſubtract $\frac{1}{8}$.

Intereſt, according to the plenty of money, is as low as $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but often advanced to the nobility on loans, at 6, 8, or 10 per cent.

Uſance, one month from date, and ſix days of grace.

The Dutch derive large ſums from Spain and Portugal, but they pay a conſiderable balance to the French, and ſend large quantities of ſilver to purchaſe Eaſt India commodities.

Mr. Anderſon ſuppoſes the caſh, bullion, &c. in the bank of Amſterdam amount to 36 million ſterling.*

This

* This muſt be an error in putting pounds ſterling for the Dutch money. The moſt authentic ſtatement makes the ſum 33 million of Guilders, or near 3 million ſterling. Vide Smith's Wealth of Nations, Vol. II. p. 233.

This is a depoſit from whence it is not uſual to iſſue ſums; but transfers of its ſtock are written off, and valued higher than current caſh. The ſum in circulation is very conſiderable, but not near ſo large as its repreſentative, paper.

PORTUGAL.

COINS CURRENT.

				£.	s.	d.	
Gold.	A Joanez	64 Teſtoons		1	16	0	Sterling.
	Moeda or Moydore	48		1	7	0	
	½ Moydore 13s. 6d. and ¼ Moydore 6s. 9d.						
	New Cruſade	24 Vintins		0	2	$8\frac{2}{5}$	
Silver.	Cruſade of Exchange	4 Teſtoons		0	2	3	
	Teſtoon	5 Vintins		0	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
	Half ditto	50 Rees		0	0	$3\frac{3}{5}$	
	Vintin	20 Rees		0	0	$1\frac{7}{20}$	
Copper.	Half ditto	10		0	0	$0\frac{27}{40}$	

The Ree is imaginary, worth $\frac{27}{400}$, or about the 15th of a penny. As alſo the *Milre* of 10 Teſtoons, or 5s. 7½d. This has been heretofore, though it is now very ſeldom uſed in enumerating. The Cruſade of Exchange of 4 Teſtoons is the uſual numerating money.

Rule to change Crusades of Exchange at 2s. 3d. into ſterling. Divide the ſum by 8, and from the product deduct $\frac{1}{10}$.

The coin moſt current in Portugul is gold, which they derive in large quantities from the Brazils: Yet, although ſpecie to the amount of £.1,500,000

is ſuppoſed to be annually brought into Portugal, the ſum which circulates there is computed to be only 15 million of Livres, or £.625,000 ſterling.

Intereſt for loans is eſtabliſhed at 5 per cent. but 6 is allowed to be taken in diſcount; to obtain which, money is generally taken up on bills of exchange, which are from time to time renewed.

Uſance, 3 calendar months; but there are no fixed number of days of grace.

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

COINS CURRENT.

					£.	s.	d.	
Gold.	Flatt Ducat of	14	Marks	- -	0	10	6	Sterling.
	Ducat -	11	-	- -	0	8	3	
Silver.	Rix Dollar -	6	-	- -	0	4	6	
	Crown -	4	-	- -	0	3	0	
	Rix Ort -	24	Skillings	- -	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
	Rix Mark -	20	-	- -	0	0	$11\frac{1}{4}$	
	Duggen -	6	-	- -	0	0	$3\frac{3}{8}$	
Copper.	Skilling -	0	-	- -	0	0	$0\frac{9}{16}$	

The Mark is imaginary, containing 16 Skillings, value 9*d*. The uſual numerating coin is the Rix Dollar of 4*s*. 6*d*.

RULE to change Daniſh RIX DOLLARS into ſterling.
Divide the ſum by 4, and from the product ſubtract $\frac{1}{10}$.

The ſum in circulation is not conſiderable.

Intereſt,

Intereſt, no exact rate is eſtabliſhed. Its variation is ſimilar to that of Germany.

Uſance, one month, and eight days of grace.

SWEDEN, &c.

COINS CURRENT.

			£.	s.	d.
GOLD.	A Ducat of	2 Rix Dollars - -	0	9	4
SILVER.	Rix Dollar	3 Silver Dollars - -	0	4	8
	Silver Dollar	3 Copper Dollars - -	0	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$
	Caroline	9 Copper Marks - -	0	1	2
	Silver Mark	3 - - - -	0	0	$4\frac{2}{3}$
COPPER.	CopperDollar	4 - - - -	0	0	$6\frac{2}{9}$
	Copper Mark	8 Runſticks - -	0	0	$1\frac{5}{9}$
	Stiver	- 2 - - - -	0	0	$0\frac{7}{18}$

The Runſtick is imaginary, worth $\frac{7}{36}$, or about $\frac{1}{5}$ of a penny.

They uſually numerate by the Rix Dollar, which varies in exchange from 4*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 8*d*.

RULE for calculating, vide Denmark.

There is not much gold or ſilver in circulation, but they have a large quantity of copper money: and in aid of commerce a *Bank* has been eſtabliſhed at Stockholm; the greateſt part of whoſe capital conſiſts of the public debt.

Intereſt, unſettled, as in Denmark.

POLAND

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

COINS CURRENT.

				£.	s.	d.	
Gold.	Frederic d'or	15	Florins	0	17	6	Sterling.
	Ducat	8		0	9	4	
Silver.	Florin	30	Groſhen	0	1	2	
	Ort	18		0	0	$8\frac{2}{5}$	
	Tinſe	3	Couſtics	0	0	7	
	Couſtic	5	Groſhen	0	0	$2\frac{1}{3}$	
Copper.	Groſh	3	Shelons	0	0	$0\frac{7}{15}$	
	Shelon			0	0	$0\frac{7}{45}$	

The Rix Dollar is imaginary, containing 3 Florins or 90 Groſhen. The Florin in Exchange is generally worth about 1*s*. 6*d*. as the par of exchange with Dantzick is £3, equal to 40 Florins currency. German Dollars are current at from 4*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 8*d*.

Rule for changing into ſterling, as with Rubles of 4*s*. 6*d*.

The circulating ſpecie is very little for the extent of territory, computed at about 3 million ſterling. The wealth of the Nobles is not eſtimated by their annual rents, but the number of peaſants or ſlaves they poſſeſs.

Intereſt runs as high as from 7 to 10 per cent.

NAPLES,

NAPLES, &c.

COINS CURRENT.

			£.	s.	d.	
Gold.	Spaniſh Piſtole -	25 Tarins -	0	16	9	Sterling.
	Piſtole - - -	23 - -	0	15	4	
	Alſo pieces of 6, 4, 3 & 2 Ducats of Exchange.					
Silver.	Ducat of Exchange -	100 Grains -	0	3	4	
	Piece of 6 Carlins, or -	60 - -	0	2	0	
	Teſtoon - - -	40 - -	0	1	4	
	Tarin - - -	20 - -	0	0	8	
	Paulo - -	40 Quatrini -	0	0	$5\frac{1}{3}$	
	Carlino - -	10 Grains -	0	0	4	
Copper.	Grain - -	3 Quatrins -	0	0	$0\frac{2}{5}$	
	Quatrini - - - -		0	0	$0\frac{2}{15}$	

The money of Sicily and Malta, differs ſomewhat both in denomination and value from the above; the principal difference is, that the grain in Sicily is worth only $\frac{2}{13}d.$ and the Carlino of Naples is equal to the Tarin of Sicily.

Exchange throughout the dominions is by the Ducat of 3*s.* 4*d.* Its variation is from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*

RULE to change NEOPOLITAN DUCATS into ſterling.

Divide the ſum by 6, and the product will be pounds.

The current coin of all ſpecies in the Neopolitan dominions has been eſtimated

eſtimated at between 8 and 9 million of Ducats, about £.1,500,000 ſterling; but this ſum is inſufficient for the purpoſes of trade, which is aided by 7 public Banks or Depoſitaries of Pledges, &c. in Naples.

Intereſt. Throughout Italy there are no eſtabliſhed rates of intereſt; according to riſk, &c. from 6 to 12 per cent. is allowed to be taken.

Uſance. Three months, and eight days of grace.

SARDINIA.

COINS CURRENT.

			£.	s.	d.	
Gold.	Louis d'or of	16 Lires	1	0	0	Sterling.
	Piſtole	13	0	16	3	
Silver.	Ducatoon	7 Florins	0	5	3	
	Scudi	6	0	4	6	
Copper.	Soldi	12 Denarii	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	
	Quatrini	3	0	0	$0\frac{3}{16}$	
	Denari		0	0	$0\frac{1}{16}$	

The Lire of 20 Soldi, or 1*s*. 3*d*. and the Florin of 12 Soldi, or 9*d*. are imaginary, but both uſed for enumerating.

Rule for changing Lires into Sterling.

Divide by 20 and add $\frac{1}{4}$ of the product; for changing Florins, divide by 20, and from the product ſubtract $\frac{1}{4}$.

The Scudi of 6 Florins, or 4*s*. 6*d*. is uſed in Exchange, and ſometimes for numerating; to change which into ſterling, divide by 4, and from the product ſubtract $\frac{1}{16}$.

ROME.

ROME.

COINS CURRENT.

				£.	s.	d.	
Gold.	Piſtole of	-	-31 Julios	-	0	15	6 Sterling.
	Chequin	-	18 -	-	0	9	0
Silver.	Crown Current, or Scudo		10 -	-	0	5	0
	Teſtoon	-	3	or 24 Bayocs	0	1	6
	Stamped Julio	-	10 Bayocs	-	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	Julio or Paul	-	8 -	-	0	0	6
Copper.	Bayoc	-	5 Quatrini	-	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$
	Quatrini	-	-	-	0	0	$0\frac{1}{20}$

There is an imaginary money, *ſtamped crown* of 12 Julios, or *6s.* ſometimes uſed in numerating. But they moſt uſually numerate by the Roman or current Crown of 10 Julios or *5s.* for the changing of which into ſterling divide by 4. Exchange is alſo made upon the Julio or Paul of *6d.* which goes in commerce with London at about 43, as equivalent to the pound ſterling.

The circulating coin of the Holy See is very trifling, and its want is ſupplied by a paper repreſentative called Cedoli, or Bank bills, ſuppoſed to be iſſued for conſiderably more than all the money in the dominions, or above one million ſterling. The circulating caſh at Rome is not $\frac{1}{12}$ of the amount of the Cedoli.

Intereſt on the public debt 3 per cent.

Uſance, Three months, and 15 days of grace.

VENICE.

COINS CURRENT.

			£.	s.	d.
GOLD.	Chequin of	22 Lires	0	13	0 Sterling.
	Filippo -	11 -	0	6	6
SILVER.	Current Ducat	124 Soldi	0	3	$5\frac{1}{3}$
	Teſtoon -	3 Jules	0	1	6
	Jule -	18 Soldi	0	0	6
	Diez -	10	0	0	$3\frac{1}{3}$
COPPER.	Soldi -	12 Puoli	0	0	$0\frac{1}{3}$
	Puoli -	-	0	0	$0\frac{1}{36}$

The Ducat of Exchange is imaginary, and varies in value from 4*s*. 4*d*. to 4*s*. 8*d*. For reducing into ſterling they may be taken at 4*s*. 6*d*. divided by 4, and deducting $\frac{1}{8}$ of the product. The LIRE of 20 Soldi is alſo imaginary, and moſtly made uſe of in Exchange; value from $6\frac{2}{3}$ to $7\frac{1}{3}$. Its par with London is about $33\frac{1}{3}$ for the pound ſterling. For reducing *Lires* into pounds, dividing by 32, or by 4 and 8, will anſwer as a general rule.

The wealth of the Venetians is ſtill conſiderable, though by no means in proportion to what they formerly enjoyed when Venice was the Emporium of Indian luxuries, which it continued till the diſcovery of the paſſage by the Cape of Good Hope.

Uſance. Three months, and 6 days of grace.

TURKEY.

TURKEY.

COINS CURRENT.

			£.	s.	d.	
Gold.	Xeriff of	10 Solutas - - -	0	10	0	Sterling.
Silver.	Caragroutch	5 Solutas, or 100 Aſpres	0	5	0	
	Soluta	- - 20 -	0	1	0	
	Oſtic	- - 10 -	0	0	6	
	Beſtic	- - 5 -	0	0	3	
Copper.	Parac	- - 3 -	0	0	$1\frac{4}{5}$	
	Mangar	- - $\frac{1}{4}$ -	0	0	$0\frac{3}{20}$	

The *Aſper* is imaginary, worth $\frac{3}{5}$ of a penny. The Piaſtre of 80 Aſpers, by which they uſually numerate, is alſo imaginary, worth about 4*s*. For the changing of which into ſterling, divide by 5. Upon this, exchange is generally calculated. The Purſe is a number of 500 Piaſtres, being equal to £.100 ſterling. The Gold Hungarian Chequin paſſes current at 150 Aſpers, or about 7*s*. 6*d*.

Of the circulating wealth of this empire it is difficult to ſay its amount. The precarioufneſs of property, and the rapacity to which it ſubjects its poſſeſſor, prevent the diſplay of it: which, added to the ſmall internal trade of Turkey, makes it probable that the ſum which circulates is comparatively low with that which is hidden or hoarded.

Intereſt. By the Koran or Mahometan Law, there is a ſtrict prohibition againſt lending money on intereſt, any breach whereof incurs forfeiture of the principal. Nevertheleſs, liberty is allowed to the Moſques to grant loans of their treaſure, and alſo to the Jews, and at an intereſt ſo high as 18 per cent.

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PART I.

STATISTICAL TAB

OF THE

PRINCIPAL EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, AND STATES

Great Britain.

LATITUDE 49° 50′ : 59° 25′ N.

LONGITUDE 7° 40′ W. : 1° 50′ E.

POPULATION, &c.

DENOMINATION.

POPULATION AND RATE per MILE.

Containing 9,600,000 Inhabitants, upon a surface of 79,712 square miles, being 120 people to each square mile.

Of which the Southern Division, ENGLAND & WALES, contains about 8,100,000 upon a surface of 54,112 square miles, being near 150 to each square mile, distributed amongst 28 cities, 650 towns, 9,913 parishes, & 1,586,000 dwellings.

The Northern Division, SCOTLAND, contains about 1,500,000 Inhabitants, upon an area of 25,600 square miles, being at the rate of 59 to each square mile.

PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.

ENGLAND contains 40 Counties, *viz.*

Middlesex,	Warwick,
Surrey,	Leicester,
Essex,	Derby,
Hertford,	Nottingham,
Kent,	Lincoln,
Sussex,	Rutland,
Buckingham,	Northampton,
Bedford,	Somerset,
Huntingdon,	Wilts,
Cambridge,	Hants,
Suffolk,	Dorset,
Norfolk,	Devon,
Oxford,	Cornwall,
Berks,	York,
Gloucester,	Chester,
Worcester,	Durham,
Monmouth,	Lancaster,
Hereford,	Westmorland,
Salop,	Northumberld.
Stafford,	Cumberland.

WALES has 12 Counties, *viz.*

Pembroke,	Montgomery,
Caermarthen,	Merioneth,
Glamorgan,	Flint,
Brecknock,	Denbigh,
Cardigan,	Carnarvon,
Radnor,	Anglesea.

SCOTLAND has 33 Shires, or Counties, including 2 Stewarties.

POPULATION OF CAPITALS.

London	950,000
Briſtol	85,000
Birmingham	58,000
Liverpool	44,000
Newcaſtle on Tyne	42,000
Norwich	41,500
Manchester	38,000
Worceſter	23,000
Leeds	22,500
Hull	20,000
Exeter	20,000
Nottingham	20,000
Bath	17,500
when full	9000 *more.*
Cheſter	16,000
Halifax	15,000
Shrewſbury	15,000
Coventry	15,000
Oxford	12,000
Univerſity	2,500 *more.*
Saliſbury	10,000
Cambridge	7,000
Univerſity	1,500 *more.*
Edinburgh	98,000
Glaſgow	30,000
Aberdeen	18,000
Inverneſs	11,000
Paiſley	6,000
Dumfries	5,000

Ireland.

LATITUDE 51° 10′ : 55° 20′ North.

LONGITUDE 5° 35′ : 10° 50′ West

POPULATION AND RATE per MILE.

Containing 3,040,000 Inhabitants, upon a ſurface of 18,699 Iriſh ſquare miles, or 28,012 Engliſh, being at the rate of about 109 perſons to each ſquare mile, diſtributed amongſt 2,293 pariſhes.

N.B. The rate of population in Leinſter and Ulſter is much greater than in the other two provinces.

PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.

Divided into the Provinces of

ULSTER, containing 9 counties,

Antrim,	Fermanagh,
Armagh,	Londonderry,
Cavan,	Monaghan,
Down,	and
Donegal,	Tyrone.

LEINSTER, 12 counties,

Carlow,	Longford,
Dublin,	Louth,
Eaſt Meath,	Queen's County
Kildare,	Weſt Meath,
Kilkennny,	Wexford, &
King's County	Wicklow.

CONNAUGHT, 5 counties,

Galway,	Roſcommon,
Leitrim,	and
Mayo,	Sligo.

MUNSTER, 6 counties,

Clare,	Limerick,
Cork,	Tipperary, and
Kerry,	Waterford.

POPULATION OF CAPITALS.

Dublin	221,000
Cork	87,000
Limerick	32,000
Waterford	18,500
Londonderry	18,000
Belfaſt	15,500
Newry	9,500
Galway	9,000
Roſcommon	8,000

France.

LATITUDE 42° : 51° N.

LONGITUDE 5° : 8° E. of London.

POPULATION AND RATE per MILE.

24,800,000 Souls, upon a ſurface of 157,924 ſquare miles, being at the rate of 157 perſons to each ſquare mile, diſtributed amongſt 400 cities, 1500 ſmall towns, 100,000 villages, and 39,142 pariſhes.

PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.

Picardy,	Guienne,
Normandy,	Gaſcony,
Bretagne,	Rouſſillon,
Poitou,	*Provence,*
Saintonge,	*Artois,*
Aunis,	Iſle of France,
Angoumois,	Orleans,
Languedoc,	Berry,
Champagne,	Marche,
Lorraine,	Limoſin,
Alſace,	Maine, and
Foix,	Le Perche,
Franché Comté	Anjou,
Burgundy,	Touraine,
Dauphiné,	Nivernois,
Bearn and Navarre,	Bourbon,
	Auvergne,
French Flanders,	Lyons, and the
	Iſle of Corſica.

Formed into 41 Grand Governments, 114 Smaller ditto, 33 Generalties, and 175 Elections.

The governments are 9 for the Maritime Provinces, 10 for the frontier ditto, 4 for thoſe both maritime and frontier; and the reſt for thoſe interior.

POPULATION OF CAPITALS.

Paris	760,000
Lyons	160,000
Toulouſe	100,000
Bourdeaux	85,000
Marſeilles	81,000
Rouen	72,500
Liſle	65,000
Verſailles	65,000
Nantz	60,000
Straſburgh	46,500
Niſmes	45,000
Amiens	43,500
Caen	33,000
Montpellier	33,000
Troyes	32,500
Breſt	31,000
Rheims	31,000
Toulon	28,000
Tours	25,000
Poitiers	17,500
Corſica, the whole of the iſland	124,000.

ARMED FORCE.

ARMY.

Total effective, about 48,500 MEN.

On the Liſts, viz.
2 regiments of Life and
1 royal regt. Horſe Guards
4 regiments of Horſe,
3 —— Dragoon Guards,
19 —— light Dragoons.
3 royal regts. Foot Guards
77 regiments of Foot,
70 companies of Marines,
1 regt. of 4 battalions of Artillery.

Whereof, ſerving in GREAT BRITAIN,
Houſhold Troops, The Life and Horſe Guards } 1034
Foot Guards - - 3765
13 regts. Dragoons 3037
18 regts. of Foot - 7470
1 regt. 36 independent companies Invalids, } 1620
Royal Artillery regiment. With
522 light Dragoons to recruit the forces in India.

Serving in the PLANTATIONS, &c.
12 regts of Foot - 5811

In GIBRALTAR,
9 regts. Foot - 3735

In INDIA.
1 regt. light Dragoons 407
4 regts. of Foot - 5983
Beſides the Company's European and native troops.

MILITIA, when embodied, about 40,000 MEN.
All under the Secretary at War.

(Being part of the *Britiſh Army* in the pay of Ireland)

On the Liſts 15,235 MEN.

Effective about 12,000, *viz.*
4 regiments of Horſe,
8 —— light Dragoons,
20 regts. of Infantry,
a corps of Invalids, and
a Royal regt. of Artillery.

NAVY.

421 SHIPS.

1ſt rate	6
2d	21
3d	125
4th	6
Of the line	158
Of 50 guns	19
Frigates	137
Sloops, &c.	107
Total	421

Whereof are,

	In Com.	In Ordinary	Building
Line -	17	128	13
Fifties	4	13	2
Frigts.	34	103	—
Sloops	59	42	6
Total -	114	286	21

N.B. There are not any unſerviceable ſhips included in this account.

In pay for the FLEET 20,000 MEN, including 3,360 Marines.

The whole under the direction of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

NONE,

This Kingdom being Protected by that of Great Britain.

For prevention of ſmuggling, there are ſome cutters in the pay of Ireland.

On the Liſts, 228,497 MEN, AND 70,000 MILITIA.

Houſehold troops 7996
81 regiments French Infantry, of 1659 men each.
25 ditto foreign do.
106 regiments of Infantry.
31 — French and Foreign cavalry, of 870 men each.
24 — Dragoons,
6 — Huſſars,
6 — Chaſſeurs.
67 regiments of cavalry.
7 — Artillery, 700 each,
9 companies of Artiſans,
6 corps of Miners.
Beſides 34 companies of Marechauſſe, garriſon batalions, provincial corps, invalids, &c.

Actual ſervice, 132,030 MEN, *viz.*

Infantry	100,000
Cavalry	26,000
Artillery, &c.	6,030

All under one of the Se-

256 VESSELS, viz.

Ships of the line -	72
Frigates - - - -	74
Corvettes - - - -	28
Gallies - - - - -	36
Cutters - - - - -	27
Fire ſhips - - - -	19

During Peace, in pay,
108 diviſions of men for the coaſt guard.
7 Regiments ditto for the colonies.
5 Arſenals.
5 Intendencies of marine.
15 Ports, of which thoſe for men of war, are Breſt, and Toulon, and Rochfort.

N. B. The marine is divided into the Ponent and Levant departments, and all naval affairs are under the Secretaire de la Marine.

STATE of FINANCES, &c.

ANNUAL REVENUE.

Mediumnett produce of the Revenue £.15,650,000, being for

Land and Malt Taxes clear	£.2,350,000
Cuſtoms	3,950,000
Exciſe	6,350,000
Stamps	1,250,000
Incidents	1,750,000
Total	15,650,000

Collected at an expenſe of about 8 per cent. upon the *aggregate*. The wages for collecting the *Cuſtoms* is but 4½ per cent.

The Taxes of SCOTLAND produce about £. 650,000, but the nett unappropriated part thereof is ſcarcely £. 300,000, and even that ſum does not come intirely into the treaſury of the empire. The rate of collecting the Scotch revenue is above 20 per cent. Scotland's proportion of the Land Tax is 1/45 to that of England; therefore the 45. in the pound being granted for 2 million, Scotland raiſes only £. 50,000 thereof.

GROSS REVENUE about £. 1,500,000, from whence various deductions on account of drawbacks, premiums, bounties, and management, reduce it to about £. 1,060,000, the nett ſum applicable to the current expenſes.

The wages of collecting this revenue amount to about 10 per cent. which with the incidental charges make the total expenſe of collection 16 per cent.

MILITARY CHARGES.

Charge of the Peace Eſtabliſhment about £. 3,822,500, being for the

Army	£. 1,600,000	
Militia	74,274	
Ordnance	348,000	
	2,022,274	
Navy -	1,800,000	
Total	3,822,274	

The above is agreeable to Eſtabliſhments fixed by reſolutions of the Select Committee in the Seſſions 1786.

The MILITARY *Charges,* Ordinary and Extraordinary, Average about £. 630,000 per annum.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Total Expenſe, permanent and fluctuating, averages within £.14,650,000, being for the

Civil Liſt, &c.	}	964,000
Army, Navy, Ordnance &c.	}	3,822,274
Extraordys.		325,000
Intereſt of the debt, including Exqr. bills	}	9,533,769
Total		14,645,043

Conſequently a clear SURPLUS (as appropriated by Act of Parliament) of 1 MILLION per ann. for the purpoſe of buying up the Public Debts.

TOTAL EXPENSE, (including Charge of Intereſt and Annuities £. 153,695) £. 1,210,000, Conſequently A DEFICIENCY in the nett unappropriated revenue, to anſwer the expenſes, of £. 150,000 per annum.

PUBLIC DEBT.

DEBT FUNDED, at 3, 3½, 4 & 5 per cent. £. 240,188,848, (worth at an average of 75 per cent. about £. 180,141,636) whereon is paid for intereſt, annuities, and incidental charges £. 9,511,026.

A MILLION per annum of fixed revenue having been appropriated as a Sinking Fund for the extinction of the Debt, commencing July 1786 has already (April 1789) purchaſed to the amount of near £. 4,000,000 and bids fair to extinguiſh the whole Debt in little more than half a Century.

DEBT FUNDED and UNFUNDED, at Lady Day 1787, £. 2,179,252, to which adding the value of Tontines and other annuities £. 751,000, the actual Debt is £. 2,930,252, whereon is paid for Intereſt and Annuities £. 153,695, being no leſs than 5⅞ per cent. upon the aggregate.

Medium produce of revenue after the augmentations & reductions propoſed, 580 MILLION of Livres, making at par 24 £. 24,166,666⅔ Sterling. Which Mr. Neckar ſtates to coſt in collecting 58 MILLION of Livres, or £. 2,416,666⅔ Being at the rate of 10 *per Cent.* N.B. Mr. Neckar calculates the nett revenue at about £. 18,000,000 Sterling.

Charge of ARMY, in peace, fixed at 96 MILLION Livres, or £. 4,000,000 Sterling. Suppoſing the Army not to exceed 164,000 effective men; but in 1788 the Military expenſes were 113 million livres, or rather more than 4,708,330 ſterling. Charge of NAVY, 48 MILLION Livres, or £. 2,000,000 Sterling. Making the total charge of the military eſtabliſhments £. 6,708,330 Sterling. Independent of the

Deductions from & charges upon the revenue, 260 MILLION of Livres. Expenſes of government, civil and military, 380 MILLION of Livres. Making the total expenditure 640 MILLION of Livres, or £. 26,666,666⅔, Exceeding the revenue by 60 MILLION of Livres, or £. 2,500,000 Sterling.

Intereſt and Annuities payable on the public debt, 215,690,400 Livres, making £. 8,987,100 Sterling. Whereof 122,387,200 Livres are for intereſt and perpetual annuities, the principal of which may be valued at £. 120,000,000 Sterling. The reſt, being 93,303,200 livres, are for life annuities, continually dropping in; and which, if confidence could be placed in their regular payments, might be worth about £. 20,000,000

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION, &c.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

LIMITED MONARCHY, *Hereditary to both Sexes.*

The King muſt be of the Proteſtant religion, as eſtabliſhed; and ſuch as defend from his preſent Majeſty, to be capable of ſucceeding, muſt be the offſpring of marriages contracted with royal approbation.

The King poſſeſſes the executive power of government, and, with Parliament, ſhares in the legiſlature.

The power of Parliament may be conſidered as unlimited, not only reſpecting the internal regulation of government, but limiting and controling the regal ſucceſſion. The authority of its acts is the higheſt known within the realm. Parliament is compoſed of the Three Eſtates, the Sovereign, the Houſe of Peers, containing the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the Houſe of Commons, conſiſting of four hundred and eighty-nine members, elected to repreſent the counties, cities, and boroughs of England, twenty-four for thoſe of Wales, and forty-five for Scotland.

In either of theſe houſes propoſitions may ariſe, which being agreed upon by both, after receiving the royal aſſent, become acts of parliament; but all propoſitions, reſpecting matters of revenue, muſt originate in the Houſe of Commons. The Commons are elected every ſeventh year, or oftener, at the will of the King, as he poſſeſſes the power of convening, proroguing, or diſſolving parliament.

The king has a council and various ſtate officers for the executive part of government, all within his own choice; but a miniſter can ſeldom continue againſt the ſenſe of the nation at large.

SOVEREIGNTY, *Hereditary to both Sexes.*

By a fundamental law, 'tis eſtabliſhed, that whoever is King of Great Britain ſhall be, *ipſo facto*, King of Ireland; conſequently liable to the ſame reſtrictions. The government is adminiſtered by a Lord Lieutenant, or other repreſentative of the King, who exerciſes every regal function under his Majeſty. There are a Houſe of Lords and Houſe of Commons, correſponding with thoſe of Great Britain, the former conſiſting of 185 members, the latter of 300: they paſs bills, which being returned under the Great Seal of Great Britain, and having received the royal aſſent from the throne, become Acts of Parliament.

The Parliament of Ireland has not enjoyed the full exerciſe of its functions, for ſome centuries, till within the reign of his preſent Majeſty.

MONARCHY ABSOLUTE, *limited to Males.*

The fundamental principles of the Conſtitution, ſeem to be the indiviſibility of the dominions, adherence to the Salique Law, excluding Females from the ſucceſſion, and the King's maintaining and profeſſing the Catholic religion.

The Sovereign authority is unlimited, and, according to the doctrine of their law, the King is only anſwerable to *God*, whoſe vicegerent he conſiders himſelf. His power was formerly abundantly reſtrained by the Aſſembly of the States, and now his Edicts, to have the force of law, muſt be regiſtered in the different Parliaments. This, however, he has the means of compelling by his *Lettres de Juſſion*. The Notables, or deputies, ſelected by the King, are ſometimes ſummoned for regulating matters of finance and taxation. Some provinces, called *Pays des Etats*, preſerve the privilege of being governed by their ſtates or deputies aſſembled.

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RELIGION.

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Over which the King is ſupreme head, but he poſſeſſes no ſpiritual powers, except thoſe of aſſembling and diſſolving the convocation, (who, with his aſſent, can enact canons for the government of the church) and alſo of naming to eccleſiaſtical dignities. The moſt liberal toleration is given to every Chriſtian ſect diſſenting from the eſtabliſhed church. Jews alſo live unmoleſted, of which there are about 12,000.

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The diſſenting miniſtry, which are a large body in Ulſter, have an allowance of £. 2,700 per ann. from government, in aid of the bounty of their congregations. There are ſeveral Quakers and other ſectuaries, all enjoying a liberal toleration. The Jews are but few.

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CAL TABLES

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AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, SOIL, &c.

The CLIMATE of England is mild, the ſoil for the moſt part naturally good, yielding every uſeful production, wine, oil, and ſilk excepted. The genius and induſtry of the people, in the arts of agriculture and gardening, in the mode of feeding cattle, breeding horſes and ſheep, have placed England beyond every other European country in theſe points. Of 42 million of acres, only 8,500,000 are calculated to produce corn, valued at nine million ſterling, being more than equal to the rents of the other lands in paſture, &c. The number of hands engaged in farming are about 3 million.

The cheeſe and malt liquor of England are in high eſtimation; but the WOOL is to be conſidered as the grand ſtaple commodity, its value, in a manufactured ſtate, being near fourteen millions. The mines of England are great ſources of its wealth, employing near 200,000 people. Thoſe of copper, tin, and lead are of the firſt quality: there are conſiderable mines of iron, but the quality inferior to that of Sweden and Ruſſia.

The collieries ſupply the great article of fuel in abundance, and contribute to give that great deciſive advantage which Britiſh manufactories have over all others requiring heat. Scotland is much inferior to England both in fertility and induſtry; it has, however, greatly improved within fifty years paſt.

The CLIMATE is temperate but the air exceedingly moiſt, to which the large tracks of bog and ſwamp greatly contribute. The ſoil is extremely fertile, ſuperior even to England in richneſs of paſture. Huſbandry, however, is not in an improved ſtate; although Ireland has made great and rapid advances in agriculture within a few years. It produces every kind of grain, alſo flax and hemp in abundance. Its extenſive paſtures feed immenſe numbers of cattle; moſt of which are ſalted for foreign proviſion, the lower claſs of the Iriſh ſeldom taſting animal food, but ſubſiſting chiefly on potatoes.

There are large ſheep walks, and the wool excellent. There are a few mines and ſome collieries, but not worked to great advantage. Ireland is deficient in timber, but ſome attention is now paid to planting.

COMMERCE.

The perſevering induſtry and great mechanical ingenuity of its inhabitants, have given Great Britain, decidedly, the firſt place in Europe as a commercial and manufacturing country. The advantage of her inſular ſituation, many excellent harbours, and vaſt extent of ſea line, being, for the two iſlands, near four times as great as that of France, have highly contributed to her ſuperiority: but her prodigious improvements in every manufacture and mechanical art, joined to the wiſe laws for the protection of trade, and the high reſpect in which the mercantile character is held, have advanced her yet more.

There are many great trading companies, particularly that to the Eaſt Indies, which poſſeſſes territory and revenues to the amount of 5 million ſterling. The circulating ſpecie is great, but it receives infinite aſſiſtance from its paper repreſentative of the *Bank*, which has never ſuffered the ſlighteſt depreciation. The manufactures of Great Britain include every thing which can be demanded for utility or ornament; and the improvement has been ſo rapid, that a great manufacturing town (Birmingham) has received a fifteen fold increaſe within a century. Next to manufactures, the fiſheries are of the greateſt importance. The total of the commerce, *import and export*, employs above 2 million tons of ſhipping. The balance in favour of Great Britain is about 3 million upon an average;

The Exports being about 17,000,000
The Imports - - 14,000,000

Salted proviſions are the firſt objects of commerce. The export of hides, leather, tallow, ſoap, candles, butter, &c. is conſiderable. Linens are the ſtaple manufacture, of which the average export is 20 million of yards. Of linen yarn a large quantity. In various manufactures of *ſlight ſtuffs* they excel, but the export is not great. The exertion to promote different manufactures within a few years, has been very conſiderable; yet they ſtill import largely of all the fabrics of England, particularly cloths, hardware, ſilks, cottons, &c. Metals, timber, wine, oil, fruits, and various neceſſaries and luxuries are largely imported; nevertheleſs the balance of trade is conſiderably in favour of Ireland, to enable her to bear a drain of not leſs than a million annually, in the rents and penſions of abſentees.

COMMERCE conſiſts principally as before noticed, in the export of their wines; alſo brandy, oil, ſilks and ſtuffs, cambricks, lace, toys, trinkets, and perfumery, prints and books, to which the univerſality of their language greatly contributes.

Cloths to the Levant, from whence they derive a very advantageous return. They have a very conſiderable trade with America; and latterly, one of much extent with Ruſſia. That to Africa and the Eaſt-Indies is not conſiderable. Upon the whole, they eſtimate the balance in their favour, at 70 million of livres, (near 3 millions ſterling). The exports being 300, the imports 230 million of livres.

In this Commerce they calculate to employ above 2000 veſſels of 324 tons each, on an average, which makes the tonnage 648,000; and allowing 15 men to each veſſel, gives the number of ſailors engaged 30,000.

COLONIES.

IN EUROPE.
The town and fortreſs of Gibraltar upon the Spaniſh coaſt.

AFRICA.
Cape Coaſt Caſtle on the Guinea coaſt, beſides other forts there and near the River Gambia: alſo the Iſland of St. Helena.

ASIA.
The great provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa. At Calcutta, the capital, reſides the governor-general of the Britiſh ſettlements. The whole contains above 10 million of inhabitants upon about 150,000 ſquare miles, being about 66 to a ſquare mile. Alſo great ſettlements on the Coromandel coaſt, Madras the capital; and Bombay and Surat on the Malabar coaſt: beſides forts and factories diſperſed throughout India; the Iſle of Sumatra, &c. Lately a ſettlement has been formed at Botany Bay, on the S. E. of New Holland, for the purpoſe of receiving convicts.

NORTH AMERICA.
The great provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia. Settlements in Labrador and near Hudſon's Bay. The iſlands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St. John's.

WEST INDIES.
Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Chriſtophers, Antigua, Monſeratt, Nevis, Granada, the Granadines, the Bahamas, Bermudas, Barbuda, Dominica, St. Vincent, Anguilla, &c.
The population of the Weſt India poſſeſſions is about 350,000 ſouls, whereof three-fourths are blacks.

NONE.

But Ireland enjoys a ſhare in the Britiſh colony trade, upon reſtricting herſelf from that of all other nations.

IN AMERICA.

The iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, great part of St. Domingo, Martinico, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, Tobago, Marigalante, Deſeada, &c. with ſome ſettlements in Guiana, and the iſle of Cayenne, near the line.

IN ASIA.

Some diſtricts on the coaſt of Coromandel, Pondicherry the capital, with ſome inconſiderable ſettlements on the Malabar coaſt and in Bengal; beſides ſeveral ſcattered factories. In the Indian Sea, the Iſle of Bourbon, and Iſle de France.

IN AFRICA.

Baſtion de France in Barbary, Iſle of Goree, part of Senegambia; Fort Louis, on the Senegal; and Podar, Galam, Portendic, and Fort Arguin; and on the Guinea Coaſt, Fort François.
The population of thoſe ſeveral poſſeſſions is eſtimated at

OBSERVATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the deſcent made by *Julius Cæſar*, the Roman power prevailed in England near five hundred years. It afterwards became divided into various little ſovereignties, governed by Britiſh and Saxon rulers, for above four hundred years more; when about the year 800, *Egbert*, eighteenth king of the Weſt Saxons, having vanquiſhed the other Saxon kings, became ſole monarch of the heptarchy, which, with his own dominions, he called by the name of the Kingdom of England. Under his deſcendants it continued till 1017, when *Canute*, King of Denmark, obtained the throne. The Danes were expelled in 1045, and the Saxons repoſſeſſed the ſovereignty till 1066, when *William* Duke of Normandy, by pretence of a will in his favour, (after having ſubdued *Harold*) became king of England. The Norman race continued till 1154. To theſe the Houſe of *Plantagenet* ſucceeded in *Henry* II. deſcended, by his mother, from the royal family of the Saxons, thereby reſtoring that line. With the Plantagenets the crown continued till 1399, when the family became divided into the branches of *York* and *Lancaſter*. The latter poſſeſſed the throne till 1460, when the Houſe of *York* obtained it for twenty-five years. In 1485, the families were united in *Henry* VII. (Tudor). This line ceaſed with *Elizabeth* in 1603, and the Houſe of *Stuart* aſcended the throne. In 1648, *Charles* I. being depoſed and beheaded, a ſort of republican government ſucceeded under the management of *Oliver Cromwell*, with the title of Proteſtor. The Stuart family was reſtored in 1660, and continued till 1688, when *James* II. through his tyrannical conduct, being forced to abdicate the throne, *Parliament* conferred the crown upon *William* Prince of Orange and *Mary* his wife, daughter of *James*. To them ſucceeded *Anne*, another daughter of *James*: and in 1714, *by virtue of parliamentary ſettlement*, the Elector of *Brunſwic-Hanover* was called to the throne as next Proteſtant heir of the Houſe of *Stuart*, to the excluſion of above twenty princes, diſqualified, being Papiſts. Since the acceſſion of the Houſe of *Hanover*, theſe realms have been governed with the moſt general ſatisfaction, and enjoyed a ſhare of proſperity and glory ſuperior to the moſt brilliant periods of their former hiſtory.

From *Egbert*, firſt king of England, there were a ſucceſſion of forty-nine ſovereigns to Queen *Anne*. The kingdoms of England and Scotland being united, in 1706, there have been four ſovereigns of Great Britain ſince.

IRELAND.

The ancient hiſtory of Ireland ſeems loſt in fable. They fix the Mileſian conqueſt of it about a thouſand years before the Chriſtian Æra. It afterwards became divided into different provincial governments or kingdoms, the moſt powerful monarch was generally acknowledged Lord Paramount, or king of the whole. The Danes made ſeveral deſcents, and for a long time poſſeſſed ſome ſettlements on the coaſt. In 1169, upon ſome domeſtic quarrels between two provincial kings, the aid of *Strongbow* Earl of Pembroke, and his forces, was implored by the King of Leinſter: *Strongbow* was ſucceſsful and obtained an extenſive territory in Ireland. This excited the jealouſy of his ſovereign, *Henry* II. who paſſed over into Ireland, where the earl made his peace by relinquiſhing his conqueſts to Henry, and conſenting to hold them of him and his heirs. Henry had the addreſs to get himſelf acknowledged Lord of the whole kingdom, and received the homage of the Iriſh Kings. He called a parliament there and gave laws and a conſtitution ſimilar to that of England, which were afterwards repeatedly confirmed by his ſucceſſors. In 1540, *Henry* VIII. took the title of King of Ireland, which has ſince been continued.

FRANCE.

This kingdom dates it foundation by *Pharamond*, in the year 420, under whoſe deſcendants it continued to the race of the *Carlovingians*, who commenced with *Pepin* the *Short*, in 752; his family governed till 987, when it fell to *Hugh Capet*, whoſe deſcendants called *Capetins*, reigned till 1328, when the Houſe of *Valois* aſcended the throne, with which family it continued till 1589, when *Henry* the IVth. juſtly ſtiled the *Great*, introduced the branch of Bourbon.

France has had a ſucceſſion of 68 Sovereigns, among whom there have been many illuſtrious characters; but by far the moſt diſtinguiſhed have been *Charles* V. *Louis* the XIIth. the Father of his People, and *Henry* IV. It has been already obſerved, that the will of the king regiſtered in the parliaments, forms the ſupreme law in France, ever ſince the abolition of the 3 eſtates, after 1614*. With ſuch powers, in a country poſſeſſing ſo many natural advantages, one or two long reigns of a beneficent and enlightened monarch, muſt raiſe France to the greateſt height of happineſs and glory; while reſtleſs efforts for obtaining precarious conqueſts, a ſpirit of unprincipled intrigue for the humiliation of its neighbours; religious oppreſſions, joined to the rapacity and extortion practiſed by the unfeeling farmers of the internal revenues, all have conſpired to impede this country from arriving at that degree of elevation to which it might with juſtice aſpire.

* It is at preſent in agitation to have an aſſembly of the States General in the courſe of the year 1789.

Ireland.

LATITUDE
51° 10′ : 55° 20′ North.
LONGITUDE
5° 35′ : 10° 50′ West

8,100,000
upon a surface of 54,112 square miles, being near 150 to each square mile, distributed amongst
28 cities,
650 towns,
9,913 parishes, &
1,586,000 dwellings.

The Northern Division, SCOTLAND, contains about
1,500,000
Inhabitants,
upon an area of 25,600 square miles, being at the rate of 59 to each square mile.

Containing
3,040,000
Inhabitants,
upon a surface of 18,699 Irish square miles, or
28,012 English,
being at the rate of about 109 persons to each square mile, distributed amongst
2,293 parishes.

N.B. The rate of population in Leinster and Ulster is much greater than in the other two provinces.

Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Chester, Durham, Lancaster, Westmorland, Northumberld. Cumberland.

WALES
has 12 Counties, *viz.*

Pembroke, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Brecknock, Cardigan, Radnor, Montgomery, Merioneth, Flint, Denbigh, Carnarvon, Anglesea.

SCOTLAND
has 33 Shires, or Counties, including 2 Stewarties.

Divided into the Provinces of

ULSTER,
containing 9 counties,
Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Down, Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone.

LEINSTER,
12 counties,
Carlow, Dublin, East Meath, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Queen's County, West Meath, Wexford, & Wicklow.

CONNAUGHT,
5 counties,
Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

MUNSTER,
6 counties,
Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford.

Bath	17,500
when full	9000 *more.*
Chester	16,000
Halifax	15,000
Shrewsbury ..	15,000
Coventry ...	15,000
Oxford	12,000
University	2,500 *more.*
Salisbury ...	10,000
Cambridge ...	7,000
University	1,500 *more.*
Edinburgh ..	98,000
Glasgow	30,000
Aberdeen ...	18,000
Inverness ...	11,000
Paisley	6,000
Dumfries	5,000
Dublin	221,000
Cork	87,000
Limerick ...	32,000
Waterford ..	18,500
Londonderry .	18,000
Belfast	15,500
Newry	9,500
Galway	9,000
Roscommon ..	8,000

Foot Guards - -	3765		
13 regts. Dragoons	3037		
18 regts. of Foot -	7470		
1 regt. 36 independent companies Invalids, Royal Artillery regiment. With 522 light Dragoons to recruit the forces in India.			1620
Serving in the PLANTATIONS, &c.			
12 regts of Foot -	5811		
IN GIBRALTAR,			
9 regts. Foot -	3735		
IN INDIA.			
1 regt. light Dragoons	407		
4 regts. of Foot -	5983		
Besides the Company's European and native troops.			
MILITIA, when embodied, about 40,000 MEN.			
All under the Secretary at War.			

(Being part of the *British Army* in the pay of Ireland)

On the Lists
15,235 MEN.
Effective about
12,000,
viz.
4 regiments of Horse,
8 —— light Dragoons,
20 regts. of Infantry,
a corps of Invalids, and
a Royal regt. of Artillery.

Line -	27	128	23
Fifties	4	13	2
Frigts.	34	103	—
Sloops	59	42	6
Total -	124	286	21

N.B. There are not any unserviceable ships included in this account.

In pay for the FLEET
20,000 MEN,
including
3,360 Marines.

The whole under the direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

NONE,
This Kingdom being Protected by that of Great Britain.

For prevention of smuggling, there are some cutters in the pay of Ireland.

The Taxes of SCOTLAND produce about
£. 650,000,
but the nett unappropriated part thereof is scarcely £. 300,000, and even that sum does not come entirely into the treasury of the empire. The rate of collecting the Scotch revenue is above 20 per cent. Scotland's proportion of the Land Tax is $\frac{1}{45}$ to that of England; therefore the 45. in the pound being granted for 2 million, Scotland raises only
£. 50,000 thereof.

GROSS REVENUE
about
£. 1,500,000,
from whence various deductions on account of drawbacks, premiums, bounties, and management, reduce it to about
£. 1,060,000,
the nett sum applicable to the current expenses.

The wages of collecting this revenue amount to about 10 per cent. which with the incidental charges make the total expense of collection 16 per cent.

The above is agreeable to Establishments fixed by resolutions of the Select Committee in the Session 1786.

The MILITARY *Charges*,
Ordinary and Extraordinary,
Average about
£. 630,000
per annum.

Exqr. bills)
Total 14,645,043

Consequently a clear
SURPLUS
(as appropriated by Act of Parliament)
of
1 MILLION
per ann. for the purpose of buying up the Public Debts.

TOTAL EXPENSE,
(including Charge of Interest and Annuities £. 153,695)
£. 1,210,000,
Consequently
A DEFICIENCY
in the nett unappropriated revenue, to answer the expenses, of
£. 150,000
per annum.

A MILLION per annum of fixed revenue having been appropriated as a Sinking Fund for the extinction of the Debt, commencing July 1786 has already (April 1789) purchased to the amount of near
£. 4,000,000
and bids fair to extinguish the whole Debt in little more than half a Century.

DEBT FUNDED and UNFUNDED, at Lady Day 1787,
£. 2,179,252,
to which adding the value of Tontines and other annuities
£. 751,000,
the actual Debt is
£. 2,930,252,
whereon is paid for Interest and Annuities
£. 153,695,
being no less than $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon the aggregate.

within the realm. Parliament is composed of the Three Estates, the Sovereign, the House of Peers, containing the lords spiritual and temporal, and the House of Commons, consisting of four hundred and eighty-nine members, elected to represent the counties, cities, and boroughs of England, twenty-four for those of Wales, and forty-five for Scotland.

In either of these houses propositions may arise, which being agreed upon by both, after receiving the royal assent, become acts of parliament; but all propositions, respecting matters of revenue, must originate in the House of Commons. The Commons are elected every seventh year, or oftener, at the will of the King, as he possesses the power of convening, proroguing, or dissolving parliament.

The king has a council and various state officers for the executive part of government, all within his own choice; but a minister can seldom continue against the sense of the nation at large.

SOVEREIGNTY,
Hereditary to both Sexes.

By a fundamental law, 'tis established, that whoever is King of Great Britain shall be, *ipso facto*, King of Ireland; consequently liable to the same restrictions. The government is administered by a Lord Lieutenant, or other representative of the King, who exercises every regal function under his Majesty. There are a House of Lords and House of Commons, corresponding with those of Great Britain, the former consisting of 185 members, the latter of 300: they pass bills, which being returned under the Great Seal of Great Britain, and having received the royal assent from the throne, become Acts of Parliament.

The Parliament of Ireland has not enjoyed the full exercise of its functions, for some centuries, till within the reign of his present Majesty.

of judicature, to which lie appeals from all other tribunals.

The proceedings in criminal matters are chiefly admired, the prisoner being confronted in open court with his accusers, and the matter of fact decided upon by twelve impartial men of his own rank; upon whose decision, if innocent, he is set at liberty; if guilty, the judge publicly pronounces the sentence which the law awards to his crime, and that is either carried into execution or remitted at the will of the sovereign. The judges of the superior courts make the circuit of the kingdom twice each year, and determine all suits, civil and criminal, brought before them in the capitals of each county.

The judges are independent in the possession of their places as a greater security for their integrity. The regulation of the police is in a very imperfect state.

SUPERIOR COURTS OF LAW similar to those of Great Britain, are established in the capital. The Common Law is the same, as is the Statute from the grant of Magna Charta to Henry VII. since which their own statutes lay down the law, except where the English acts have been specially adopted by the Parliament of Ireland. Notwithstanding the great improvements within this last century in Ireland, the operation of the laws seems very weak at a distance from the seat of government; armed insurgents frequently committing the greatest outrages. During the existence of the Volunteer Associations, the police had a powerful support. An attempt to preserve order has been made by the establishment of an armed police, but its effect hitherto has been very slight.

Canterbury, having under him 21 bishops; and *York*, having 3 bishops suffragan. There are also 26 deans, 544 prebends, 60 archdeacons besides rural deans, 9,913 rectories and vicarages, various chapelries, curacies, lectureships, &c. The total of the clergy has been computed at 12,000, and the whole income of the church about 1,500,000l. but the endowments are very unequal.

The established church in Scotland is Calvinist, called Presbyterian, consisting of 13 synods, 98 presbyteries, and 938 parishes.

The number of Roman Catholics is between 50 and 60,000; and of that sect of Christians peculiar to the British empire, and forming a most respectable part of the community, *Quakers*, there are about 70,000.

The REFORMED CHURCH of IRELAND,
Similar to that of England.

The King supreme head; governed by 4 archbishops and 18 bishops, 33 deans, beside prebends and other dignitaries.

The provision for the established clergy is more equal than that of England, the number about 3,000, and computed income near £. 450,000. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inhabitants being Roman Catholics, their clergy are numerous, and supported by voluntary contributions.

The dissenting ministry, which are a large body in Ulster, have an allowance of £. 2,700 per ann. from government, in aid of the bounty of their congregations. There are several Quakers and other sectuaries, all enjoying a liberal toleration. The Jews are but few.

every, is to be considered as the seat of polite learning, from the literary societies and academies being established there; as, the Royal Society of Sciences, of Antiquarians, that for Arts and Manufactures, the Academy for Painting and Sculpture, &c. The British Museum is citeemed the first collection of natural and other curiosities, books and MSS. in Europe. For natural history that now belonging to Mr. Parkinson is unrivalled.

The number of public schools and charitable foundations is very great; notwithstanding which, many of the lowest order are wholly uninstructed.

The Sunday schools, lately instituted, offer a remedy to this evil. In Scotland the education of the lower ranks is more attended to.

In the earliest ages IRELAND was celebrated as a learned nation. Continual intestine wars and the unsettled state of government, till within the last century, almost extinguished every claim to that title. It has however produced some of the most distinguished characters as scholars, poets, and orators of the present century. The lower class of people are in a wretched state of ignorance, notwithstanding the well meaning efforts of the founders of various charity schools, &c.

There is an University consisting of one college, in the capital; it is very richly endowed and contains about 600 members. There is a Royal Academy of Arts, and a Society for promoting manufactures, agriculture, &c. in Dublin.

farming in Britain

Farming are about 3 million.

The cheese and malt liquor of England are in high estimation; but the WOOL is to be considered as the grand staple commodity, its value, in a manufactured state, being near fourteen millions. The mines of England are great sources of its wealth, employing near 200,000 people. Those of copper, tin, and lead are of the first quality: there are considerable mines of iron, but the quality inferior to that of Sweden and Russia.

The collieries supply the great article of fuel in abundance, and contribute to give that great decisive advantage which British manufactories have over all others requiring heat. Scotland is much inferior to England both in fertility and industry; it has however, greatly improved within fifty years past.

The CLIMATE is temperate, but the air exceedingly moist, to which the large tracks of bog and swamp greatly contribute. The soil is extremely fertile, superior even to England in richness of pasture. Husbandry, however, is not in an improved state; although Ireland has made great and rapid advances in agriculture within a few years. It produces every kind of grain, also flax and hemp in abundance. Its extensive pastures feed immense numbers of cattle; most of which are salted for foreign provision, the lower class of the Irish seldom tasting animal food, but subsisting chiefly on potatoes.

There are large sheep walks and the wool excellent. There are a few mines and some collieries, but not worked to great advantage. Ireland deficient in timber, but some attention is now paid to planting.

France.

LATITUDE
42° : 51° N.
LONGITUDE
5° : 8° E.
of London.

24,800,000
Souls,
upon a surface of 157,924 square miles, being at the rate of 157 persons to each square mile, distributed amongst
400 cities,
1500 small towns,
100,000 villages, and
39,142 parishes.

The goverments are 9 for the Maritime Provinces, 10 for the frontier ditto, 4 for those both maritime and frontier; and the rest for those interior.

N. B. Those Provinces in Italics are *Pays des Etats*.

Picardy, Normandy, *Bretagne*, Poitou, Saintonge, Aunis, Angoumois, *Languedoc*, Champagne, Lorraine, Alsace, *Foix*, *Franché Comté* *Burgundy*, Dauphiné, Bearn and Navarre, French Flanders, Guienne, Gascony, Rousillon, *Provence*, *Artois*, Isle of France, Orleans, Berry, Marche, Limosin, Maine, and Le Perche, Anjou, Touraine, Nivernois, Bourbon, Auvergne, Lyons, and the *Isle of Corsica*.

Formed into
41 Grand Governments,
114 Smaller ditto,
33 Generalties, and
175 Elections.

Paris	760,000
Lyons	160,000
Toulouse ..	100,000
Bourdeaux ..	85,000
Marseilles ..	81,000
Rouen	72,500
Lisle	65,000
Versailles ...	65,000
Nantz	60,000
Strasburgh ..	46,500
Nismes	45,000
Amiens	43,500
Caen	33,000
Montpellier ..	33,000
Troyes	32,500
Brest	31,000
Rheims	31,000
Toulon	28,000
Tours	25,000
Poitiers	17,500
Corsica, the whole of the island	124,000.

On the Lists,
228,497 MEN,
AND
70,000 MILITIA.

Household troops 7996
81 regiments French Infantry, of 1659 men each. 134,379
25 ditto foreign do. 10,000
106 regiments of Infantry. 84,800
31 — French and Foreign cavalry, of 870 men each. 26,970
24 — Dragoons,
6 — Hussars,
6 — Chasseurs.
67 regiments of cavalry. 40,200
7 — Artillery, 700 each,
9 companies of Artisans,
6 corps of Miners.
Besides 34 companies of Marechaussé, garrison batalions, provincial corps, invalids, &c.

Actual service,
132,030 MEN,
viz.

Infantry	100,000
Cavalry	20,000
Artillery, &c.	6,030

All under one of the Secretaries of State, called Minister of War.

256 VESSELS,
VIZ.

Ships of the line - 72
Frigates - - - - 74
Corvettes - - - - 28
Gallies - - - - - 36
Cutters - - - - - 27
Fire ships - - - - 19

During Peace, in pay,
108 divisions of men for the coast guard.
7 Regiments ditto for the colonies.
5 Arsenals.
5 Intendencies of marine.
15 Ports, of which those for men of war, are Brest, and Toulon, and Rochfort.

N. B. The marine is divided into the Ponent and Levant departments, and all naval affairs are under the Secretaire de la Marine.

Medium produce of revenue after the augmentations & reductions proposed,
580 MILLION
of Livres,
making at par $\frac{24}{1}$
£. 24,166,666 $\frac{2}{3}$
Sterling.

Which Mr. Neckar states to cost in collecting
58 MILLION
of Livres,
or
£. 2,416,666 $\frac{2}{3}$
Being at the rate of
10 *per Cent.*

N.B. Mr. Neckar calculates the nett revenue at about
£. 18,000,000
Sterling.

Charge of ARMY, in peace, fixed at
96 MILLION
Livres,
or
£. 4,000,000
Sterling.

Supposing the Army not to exceed 164,000 effective men; but in 1788 the Military expenses were 113 million livres, or rather more than 4,708,330 sterling.

Charge of NAVY,
48 MILLION
Livres,
or
£. 2,000,000
Sterling.

Making the total charge of the military establishments
£. 6,708,330
Sterling,
Independent of the pensions, &c.

Deductions from & charges upon the revenue,
260 MILLION
of Livres.

Expenses of government, civil and military,
380 MILLION
of Livres.

Making the total expenditure
640 MILLION
of Livres,
or
£. 26,666,666 $\frac{2}{3}$
Exceeding the revenue by
60 MILLION
of Livres,
or
£. 2,500,000
Sterling.

Interest and Annuities payable on the public debt,
215,690,400
Livres,
making
£. 8,987,100
Sterling.

Whereof 122,387,200 Livres are for interest and perpetual annuities, the principal of which may be valued at
£. 120,000,000
Sterling.

The rest, being 93,303,200 livres, are for life annuities, continually dropping in; and which, if confidence could be placed in their regular payments, might be worth about
£. 30,000,000

MONARCHY ABSOLUTE,
limited to Males.

The fundamental principles of the Constitution, seem to be the indivisibility of the dominions, adherence to the Salique Law, excluding Females from the succession, and the King's maintaining and professing the Catholic religion.

The Sovereign authority is unlimited, and, according to the doctrine of their law, the King is only answerable to *God*, whose vicegerent he considers himself. His power was formerly abundantly restrained by the Assembly of the States, and now his Edicts, to have the force of law, must be registered in the different Parliaments. This, however, he has the means of compelling by his *Lettres de Jussion*. The Notables, or deputies, selected by the King, are sometimes summoned for regulating matters of finance and taxation. Some provinces, called *Pays des Etats*, preserve the privilege of being governed by their states or deputies assembled.

The nobility, or those decorated with titles, for they have no peculiar privileges, are extremely numerous. There is however, a higher order, called PEERS, who rank directly after princes of the blood; of these there are 6 Ecclesiastical and 39 Temporal, being Dukes and Peers; the King's eldest son has the title of Dauphin.

There are 13 PARLIAMENTS or Supreme Courts of Justice and Appeal, those of Paris and Thoulouse the most considerable. 5 Councils wherein the King presides, viz. The Council of State, of Dispatches (for internal Government), of Finances and Commerce, the Privy Council of State, and the Grand Council. 5 Courts of Aids or Subsidies, with 4 Superior Councils to them. 9 Chambers of Accounts for different districts. 2 Courts of Money (Paris and Lyons,) under whom are 17 Mints. Various inferior Judicatures, as Royal and private Bailiwicks, with some feudal Powers, Presidencies, Seneschalships, and Municipalties; beside 53 Consular Jurisdictions.

In civil causes their proceedings are remarkably slow and intricate; but in criminal, expeditious and severe. The Police, both in the capital and provinces, is well preserved.

The Marechaussé, a kind of Provincial Cavalry, continually moving in small parties, keep the high-ways safe, and Town Guards watch day and night in the different cities.

ROMAN CATHOLIC,

Or, as their writers call it, the Gallican church, was the only one allowed of since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz; but towards the conclusion of 1787, some of the laws against Protestants (under the name of Non-Catholics) were considerably relaxed. There are not however any public places of Protestant worship except in the province of Alsace, where the Lutheran religion has been allowed of agreeable to the treaty which ceded that province. In the Cevennes there are vast numbers of Protestants, and the proportion they bear to the Roman Catholics throughout the kingdom, is supposed, as 1 to 12. The government of the Church is by Bishops, under whom are 9 *Chambres Ecclesiastiques supérieures*, besides which, every bishop has his Diocesan Court for inferior matters.

There are 6 ACADEMIES in Paris, viz. The French, that of Painting and Sculpture, of Belles Lettres, of the Sciences, of Architecture, and Surgery, and 2 Royal Societies of Agriculture, and Physic, with about 30 Academical Institutions in various capitals. There are 24 Universities: those of Paris, Thoulouse, and Dijon, the most celebrated. The number of ecclesiastical persons, of both sexes, are near 200,000, enjoying a revenue of about 118 million of livres, near 5,000,000l. sterling, but subject to considerable taxes called Free Gifts. They have assemblies every 5 years, and oftener if necessary, when those Free Gifts are granted.

The most extensive computation of the religious is as follows, viz.

142 Archbishops & Bishops,	
11,850 Canons	
18,000 Benefieed Persons.	
114,000 for Chaplaincies, Curacies, and Vicarages.	
60,000 Ecclesiastics in the Colleges, Seminaries, &c.	
15,280 Commanderies, chiefly of Orders, Abbeys, &c.	
17,000 Mendicants, and near	
80,000 of both sexes in the different religious orders.	
Total	316,272.

The CLIMATE is mild and healthful; the soil for the most part fertile, well watered, abounding in corn, which is instead of importing, in many places they have more than sufficient. They grow a variety of excellent wines, and in such abundance as to form their Staple Export; a large quantity of oil is produced, as well as hemp, flax, tobacco, and they abound with almost every fruit and vegetable. Their cattle are neither extraordinary good nor numerous, and their flocks by no means sufficient for their own clothing.

The country is in general well wooded, although they are obliged to import timber for constructing the marine. They possess many Mines, but not of any one sort sufficient for consumption.

In short, in one of the finest countries in the world, Agriculture is far from being at its height, and vast tracts lie waste and uncultivated.

Spain.

LATITUDE
36° : 44° North.
LONGITUDE
3° : 10° East.

10,500,000
Souls,
upon a surface of 148,488 square miles, being 70 to a mile, distributed amongst
139 towns,
21,083 villages, and
19,683 parishes.

In Spanish America are about 3 million of Europeans, mulattoes, and negroes.

New and Old Castile, Leon, Granada, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Catalonia, Arragon, Upper Navarre, Asturia, Gallicia, Estramadura, Biscay, Guipiscoa, Alava.

ALSO THE
Isles of Majorca, Minorca, & Ivica in the Mediterranean.

Madrid	140,000
Barcelona ..	115,000
Seville	100,000
Cadiz	96,000
Valencia	80,000
Granada	52,000
Murcia	45,000
Malaga	41,000
Saragossa ..	3000

Regulars
73,000 MEN,
Militia
20,000,
viz.
74,700 Infantry,
18,300 Cavalry,
divided into
The Houshold Troops,
14 regiments of Cavalry,
8 —— Dragoons,
33 —— Spanish Infantry,
3 —— Irish ditto,
2 —— Italian ditto,
4 —— Walloon ditto,
4 —— Swiss ditto,
43 —— Provincial Militia
120 companies Town ditto,
and some companies of Miquelets.
a corps of Artillery,
1 ditto Engineers,
46 comps. Invalids in, and
26 ditto out of service.

N. B. There are several Military and Tactic schools.

238 VESSELS,
viz.

Guns.		Guns.	
9 of	112	42 of	74
1 of	110	7 of	68
3 of	94	2 of	64
8 of	80		

With 46 frigates and 16 xebecs.

3 companies of Marine Guards & Marines, making together
5,712.

The Naval Artillery
2,000.

Besides the corps of Naval Engineers, & Pilots.

A company of Noble Marine Guards at Cadiz, and a Marine School for 160 cadets.

Near
30 MILLION
of Piasters,
or
£. 5,625,000
Sterling.

N.B. This statement of the revenue is only for Old Spain.

The total Spanish revenue, including that of America and the Indies, is said to amount to 100 million of Piasters, or near 18 million sterling; but as they are generally embezzled, or anticipated, before they reach Old Spain, they are not included.

Between
8 & 9 MILLION
of Piasters,
or
£. 1,500,000
Sterling.

Above
33 MILLION
of Piasters,
or
£. 5,750,000,
Consequently
A DEFICIENCY
of above
£. 125,000 sterling.

N.B. This does not include any of the expenses for America or the Indies.

OLD and NEW,
about
£. 28,300,000
Sterling.

N.B. The New Debt contracted during the last war, Mr. Necker calculates at 120 million of Livres, or
£. 5,000,000 sterling.

Part of the taxes called Provincial Contributions, are assigned by the crown to the creditors in payment of their interest.

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY,
Hereditary to Females upon the extinction of the male line.

This with the right of primogeniture and indivisibility of the Spanish dominions, are the fundamental laws of the kingdom.

The form of convening the deputies for consent, upon imposing a new tax, still exists, but tis merely a form; and the King's edict, to have the force of law, must be registered in the Court of Castile. The provinces of Arragon, Navarre, and Biscay yet preserve some of their ancient privileges.

The nobility, as well as clergy, being in a great measure exempt from most taxes, the burdens fall intirely, where they should be lightest, upon the lower orders. The King is not crowned but proclaimed, and makes a public entry into Madrid.

A shadow of the STATES yet remains in the different provinces; that of Castile is still of some consequence.

Public Affairs are managed by the *Junto*, or Cabinet Council.

The Chamber of Castile has the internal administration and is the Supreme Court of Justice for all the dominions, being divided into 4 Grand Chambers.

The provinces are governed by Vice-roys and the 12 Tribunals, or Chancelleries; beside these there are inferior courts under Corregidors, Regidores, and Alcaides.

Those jurisdictions are exceedingly multiplied, law suits excessively protracted, and the police extremely neglected.

ROMAN CATHOLIC,

Of the most bigotted and intollerant stamp, is that alone allowed in Spain.

Jews have a very circumscribed permission.

The horrid standard of the Inquisition is yet reared for the punishment of any the slightest deviation from orthodoxy. Its severities have been in a small degree mitigated during the late reign, and the King's consent is necessary to its capital executions. It has a Supreme Court at Madrid and 18 other inferior tribunals in the provinces, who employ above 20,000 spies.

They reckon 8 archbishops, 48 bishops, 117 cathedral and collegiate churches, 2146 convents for men, and 1028 for women.

The number of the religious of all denominations is considered to be above 200,000, and the ecclesiastical revenues immense.

The progress of LITERATURE is incompatable with the establishment of bigotry and persecution, and we accordingly find the sciences in a very low state at this day in Spain, notwithstanding the attempts made under the Bourbon monarchs for their encouragement.

With the expulsion of the Moors, the sciences as well as industry seem to have departed.

There yet remain 27 Universities; and at Madrid and Valencia are different societies and academical institutions.

The SOIL in general is good and before the accession of Indian wealth and expulsion of the Moors, extremely fertile and well cultivated. At present, although thinly peopled it does not produce sufficient corn for its supply. Valencia is particularly fertile and the people industrious; it abounds in corn, wine, oil, fruits, silk, &c.

In Spain there are most extensive sheep walks, many salt and salt petre pits.

Minerals of almost every kind are found, and iron of particular goodness, as well as cobalt in Arragon. Spain yields besides, considerable quantities of silk, cotton, tobacco, indigo, saffron, soda and different drugs.

It has extensive quarries of marble, alabaster, and other useful stone.

Dragoons
Foot Guar
f Foot,
f Marines
battalions

erving in
RITAIN,

Whereof are,

	In Com.	In Ordinary	Building
Line -	17	128	13
Fifties	4	13	2
Frigts.	34	103	—
Sloops	59	42	6
Total -	114	286	21

N. B. There are not any unserviceable ships included in this account.

In pay for the FLEET

20,000 MEN,

including

3,360 Marines.

The whole under the direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

NONE,

This Kingdom being Protected by that of Great Britain.

For prevention of smuggling, there are some cutters in the pay of Ireland.

cent. upon the *aggregate*. The wages for collecting the *Customs* is but 4½ per cent.

The Taxes of

SCOTLAND

produce about

£. 650,000,

but the nett unappropriated part thereof is scarcely £. 300,000, and even that sum does not come entirely into the treasury of the empire. The rate of collecting the Scotch revenue is above 20 per cent. Scotland's proportion of the Land Tax is $\frac{1}{53}$ to that of England; therefore the 4s. in the pound being granted for 2 million, Scotland raises only

£. 50,000 thereof.

GROSS REVENUE

about

£. 1,500,000,

from whence various deductions on account of drawbacks, premiums, bounties, and management, reduce it to about

£. 1,060,000,

the nett sum applicable to the current expenses.

The wages of collecting this revenue amount to about 10 per cent. which with the incidental charges make the total expense of collection 16 per cent.

Navy - 1,800,000

Total 3,822,274

The above is agreeable to Estimates fixed by resolutions of the Select Committee in the Sessions 1786.

The MILITARY *Charges*,

Ordinary and Extraordinary,

Average about

£. 630,000

per annum.

Extraordys. 325,000

Interest of the debt, including Exqr. bills } 9,533,769

Total 14,645,043

Consequently a clear

SURPLUS

(as appropriated by Act of Parliament)

of

1 MILLION

per ann. for the purpose of buying up the Public Debts.

TOTAL EXPENSE,

(including Charge of Interest and Annuities £. 153,695)

£. 1,210,000,

Consequently

A DEFICIENCY

in the nett unappropriated revenue, to answer the expenses, of

£. 150,000

per annum.

terest, annuities, and incidental charges

£. 9,511,026.

A MILLION per annum of fixed revenue having been appropriated as a Sinking Fund for the extinction of the Debt, commencing July 1786 has already (April 1789) purchased to the amount of near

£. 4,000,000

and bids fair to extinguish the whole Debt in little more than half a Century.

DEBT FUNDED and UNFUNDED, at Lady Day 1787,

£. 2,179,252,

to which adding the value of Tontines and other annuities

£. 751,000,

the actual Debt is

£. 2,930,252,

whereon is paid for Interest and Annuities

£. 153,695,

being no less than 5¼ per cent. upon the aggregate.

considered as unlimited, not only respecting the internal regulation of government, but limiting and controling the regal succession. The authority of its acts is the highest known within the realm. Parliament is composed of the Three Estates, the Sovereign, the House of Peers, containing the lords spiritual and temporal, and the House of Commons, consisting of four hundred and eighty-nine members, elected to represent the counties, cities, and boroughs of England, twenty-four for those of Wales, and forty-five for Scotland.

In either of these houses propositions may arise, which being agreed upon by both, after receiving the royal assent, become acts of parliament; but all propositions, respecting matters of revenue, must originate in the House of Commons. The Commons are elected every seventh year, or oftener, at the will of the King, as he possesses the power of convening, proroguing, or dissolving parliament.

The king has a council and various state officers for the executive part of government, all within his own choice; but a minister can seldom continue against the sense of the nation at large.

SOVEREIGNTY,

Hereditary to both Sexes.

By a fundamental law, 'tis established, that whoever is King of Great Britain shall be, *ipso facto*, King of Ireland; consequently liable to the same restrictions. The government is administered by a Lord Lieutenant, or other representative of the King, who exercises every regal function under his Majesty. There are a House of Lords and House of Commons, corresponding with those of Great Britain, the former consisting of 185 members, the latter of 300: they pass bills, which being returned under the Great Seal of Great Britain, and having received the royal assent from the throne, become Acts of Parliament.

The Parliament of Ireland has not enjoyed the full exercise of its functions, for some centuries, till within the reign of his present Majesty.

principles of the Roman law have only been admitted into the ecclesiastical, martial, and admiralty courts. The House of Lords is the supreme court of judicature, to which lie appeals from all other tribunals.

The proceedings in criminal matters are chiefly admired, the prisoner being confronted in open court with his accusers, and the matter of fact decided upon by twelve impartial men of his own rank; upon whose decision, if innocent, he is set at liberty; if guilty, the judge publicly pronounces the sentence which the law awards to his crime, and that is either carried into execution or remitted at the will of the sovereign. The judges of the superior courts make the circuit of the kingdom twice each year, and determine all suits, civil and criminal, brought before them in the capitals of each county.

The judges are independent in the possession of their places as a greater security for their integrity. The regulation of the police is in a very imperfect state.

SUPERIOR COURTS OF LAW similar to those of Great Britain, are established in the capital. The Common Law is the same, as is the Statute from the grant of Magna Charta to Henry VII. since which their own statutes lay down the law, except where the English acts have been specially adopted by the Parliament of Ireland. Notwithstanding the great improvements within this last century in Ireland, the operation of the laws seems very weak at a distance from the seat of government; armed insurgents frequently committing the greatest outrages. During the existence of the Volunteer Associations, the police had a powerful support. An attempt to preserve order has been made by the establishment of an armed police, but its effect hitherto has been very slight.

from the established church. Jews also live unmolested, of which there are about 12,000.

There are for England and Wales 2 Archbishops, viz. *Canterbury*, having under him 21 bishops; and *York*, having 3 bishops suffragan. There are also 26 deans, 544 prebends, 60 archdeacons besides rural deans, 9,913 rectories and vicarages, various chapelries, curacies, lectureships, &c. The total of the clergy has been computed at 12,000, and the whole income of the church about 1,500,000l. but the endowments are very unequal.

The established church in Scotland is Calvinist, called Presbyterian, consisting of 13 synods, 98 presbyteries, and 938 parishes.

The number of Roman Catholics is between 50 and 60,000; and of that sect of Christians peculiar to the British empire, and forming a most respectable part of the community, *Quakers*, there are about 70,000.

The REFORMED CHURCH of IRELAND,

Similar to that of England.

The King supreme head; governed by 4 archbishops and 18 bishops, 33 deans, beside prebends and other dignitaries.

The provision for the established clergy is more equal than that of England, the number about 3,000, and computed income near £. 450,000. About ⅓ of the inhabitants being Roman Catholics, their clergy are numerous, and supported by voluntary contributions.

The dissenting ministry, which are a large body in Ulster, have an allowance of £. 2,700 per ann. from government, in aid of the bounty of their congregations. There are several Quakers and other sectuaries, all enjoying a liberal toleration. The Jews are but few.

are four; those of Edinburgh and Glasgow in high estimation, particularly for the study of medicine. London, however, is to be considered as the seat of polite learning, from the literary societies and academies being established there; as, the Royal Society of Sciences, of Antiquarians, that for Arts and Manufactures, the Academy for Painting and Sculpture, &c. The British Museum is esteemed the first collection of natural and other curiosities, books and MSS. in Europe. For natural history that now belonging to Mr. Parkinson is unrivalled.

The number of public schools and charitable foundations is very great; notwithstanding which, many of the lowest order are wholly uninstructed.

The Sunday schools, lately instituted, offer a remedy to this evil. In Scotland the education of the lower ranks is more attended to.

In the earliest ages IRELAND was celebrated as a learned nation. Continual intestine wars and the unsettled state of government, till within the last century, almost extinguished every claim to that title. It has however produced some of the most distinguished characters as scholars, poets, and orators of the present century. The lower class of people are in a wretched state of ignorance, notwithstanding the well meaning efforts of the founders of various charity schools, &c.

There is an University consisting of one college, in the capital; it is very richly endowed and contains about 600 members. There is a Royal Academy of Arts, and a Society for promoting manufactures, agriculture, &c. in Dublin.

produce corn, valued at nine million sterling, being more than equal to the rents of the other lands in pasture, &c. The number of hands engaged in farming are about 3 million.

The cheese and malt liquor of England are in high estimation; but the WOOL is to be considered as the grand staple commodity, its value, in a manufactured state, being near fourteen millions. The mines of England are great sources of its wealth, employing near 200,000 people. Those of copper, tin, and lead are of the first quality: there are considerable mines of iron, but the quality inferior to that of Sweden and Russia.

The collieries supply the great article of fuel in abundance, and contribute to give that great decisive advantage which British manufactories have over all others requiring heat. Scotland is much inferior to England both in fertility and industry; it has, however, greatly improved within fifty years past.

The CLIMATE is temperate but the air exceedingly moist, to which the large tracks of bog and swamp greatly contribute. The soil is extremely fertile, superior even to England in richness of pasture. Husbandry, however, is not in an improved state; although Ireland has made great and rapid advances in agriculture within a few years. It produces every kind of grain, also flax and hemp in abundance. Its extensive pastures feed immense numbers of cattle; most of which are salted for foreign provision, the lower class of the Irish seldom tasting animal food, but subsisting chiefly on potatoes.

There are large sheep walks, and the wool excellent. There are a few mines and some collieries, but not worked to great advantage. Ireland is deficient in timber, but some attention is now paid to planting.

in which the mercantile character is held, have advanced her yet more.

There are many great trading companies, particularly that to the East Indies, which possesses territory and revenues to the amount of 5 million sterling. The circulating specie is great, but it receives infinite assistance from its paper representative of the *Bank*, which has never suffered the slightest depreciation. The manufactures of Great Britain include every thing which can be demanded for utility or ornament; and the improvement has been so rapid, that a great manufacturing town (Birmingham) has received a fifteen fold increase within a century. Next to manufactures, the fisheries are of the greatest importance. The total of the commerce, *import and export*, employs above 2 million tons of shipping. The balance in favour of Great Britain is about 3 million upon an average;

The Exports being about 17,000,000
The Imports - - 14,000,000

Salted provisions are the first objects of commerce. The export of hides, leather, tallow, soap, candles, butter, &c. is considerable. Linens are the staple manufacture, of which the average export is 20 million of yards. Of linen yarn a large quantity. In various manufactures of *slight stuffs* they excel, but the export is not great. The exertion to promote different manufactures within a few years, has been very considerable; yet they still import largely of all the fabrics of England, particularly cloths, hardware, silks, cottons, &c. Metals, timber, wine, oil, fruits, and various necessaries and luxuries are largely imported; nevertheless the balance of trade is considerably in favour of Ireland, to enable her to bear a drain of not less than a million annually, in the rents and pensions of absentees.

contains above 10 million of inhabitants upon about 150,000 square miles, being about 66 to a square mile. Also great settlements on the Coromandel coast, Madras the capital; and Bombay and Surat on the Malabar coast: besides forts and factories dispersed throughout India; the Isle of Sumatra, &c. Lately a settlement has been formed at Botany Bay, on the S. E. of New Holland, for the purpose of receiving convicts.

NORTH AMERICA.

The great provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia. Settlements in Labrador and near Hudson's Bay. The islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St. John's.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christophers, Antigua, Monseratt, Nevis, Granada, the Granadines, the Bahamas, Bermudas, Barbuda, Dominica, St. Vincent, Anguilla, &c.

The population of the West India possessions is about 350,000 souls, whereof three-fourths are blacks.

NONE.

But Ireland enjoys a share in the British colony trade, upon restricting herself from that of all other nations.

by pretence of a will in his favour, (after having subdued *Harold*) became king of England. The Norman race continued till 1154. To these the House of *Plantagenet* succeeded in *Henry* II. descended, by his mother, from the royal family of the Saxons, thereby restoring that line. With the Plantagenets the crown continued till 1399, when the family became divided into the branches of *York* and *Lancaster*. The latter possessed the throne till 1460, when the House of *York* obtained it for twenty-five years. In 1485, the families were united in *Henry* VII. (Tudor). This line ceased with *Elizabeth* in 1603, and the House of *Stuart* ascended the throne. In 1648, *Charles* I. being deposed and beheaded, a fort of republican government succeeded under the management of *Oliver Cromwell*, with the title of Protector. The Stuart family was restored in 1660, and continued till 1688, when *James* II. through his tyrannical conduct, being forced to abdicate the throne, *Parliament* conferred the crown upon *William* Prince of Orange and Mary his wife, daughter of *James*. To them succeeded *Anne*, another daughter of *James*: and in 1714, *by virtue of parliamentary settlement*, the Elector of *Brunswick-Hanover* was called to the throne as next Protestant heir of the House of *Stuart*, to the exclusion of above twenty princes, disqualified, being Papists. Since the accession of the House of *Hanover*, these realms have been governed with the most general satisfaction, and enjoyed a share of prosperity and glory superior to the most brilliant periods of their former history.

From *Egbert*, first king of England, there were a succession of forty-nine sovereigns to Queen *Anne*. The kingdoms of England and Scotland being united, in 1706, there have been four sovereigns of Great Britain since.

IRELAND.

The ancient history of Ireland seems lost in fable. They fix the Milesian conquest of it about a thousand years before the Christian Æra. It afterwards became divided into different provincial governments or kingdoms, the most powerful monarch was generally acknowledged Lord Paramount, or king of the whole. The Danes made several descents, and for a long time possessed some settlements on the coast. In 1169, upon some domestic quarrels between two provincial kings, the aid of *Strongbow* Earl of Pembroke, and his forces, was implored by the King of Leinster: *Strongbow* was successful and obtained an extensive territory in Ireland. This excited the jealousy of his sovereign, *Henry* II. who passed over into Ireland, where the earl made his peace by relinquishing his conquests to Henry, and consenting to hold them of him and his heirs. Henry had the address to get himself acknowledged Lord of the whole kingdom, and received the homage of the Irish Kings. He called a parliament there and gave laws and a constitution similar to that of England, which were afterwards repeatedly confirmed by his successors. In 1540, *Henry* VIII. took the title of King of Ireland, which has since been continued.

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£. 6,708,330

Sterling,

Independent of the pensions, &c.

Deductions from & charges upon the revenue,

260 MILLION

of Livres.

Expenses of government, civil and military,

380 MILLION

of Livres.

Making the total expenditure

640 MILLION

of Livres,

or

£. 26,666,666⅔

Exceeding the revenue by

60 MILLION

of Livres,

or

£. 2,500,000

Sterling.

Interest and Annuities payable on the public debt,

215,690,400

Livres,

making

£. 8,987,100

Sterling.

Whereof 122,387,200 Livres are for interest and perpetual annuities, the principal of which may be valued at

£. 120,000,000

Sterling.

The rest, being 93,303,200 livres, are for life annuities, continually dropping in; and which, if confidence could be placed in their regular payments, might be worth about

£. 30,000,000

MONARCHY ABSOLUTE,

limited to Males.

The fundamental principles of the Constitution, seem to be the indivisibility of the dominions, adherence to the Salique Law, excluding Females from the succession, and the King's maintaining and professing the Catholic religion.

The Sovereign authority is unlimited, and, according to the doctrine of their law, the King is only answerable to *God*, whose vicegerent he considers himself. His power was formerly abundantly restrained by the Assembly of the States, and now his Edicts, to have the force of law, must be registered in the different Parliaments. This, however, he has the means of compelling by his *Lettres de Jussion*. The Notables, or deputies, selected by the King, are sometimes summoned for regulating matters of finance and taxation. Some provinces, called *Pays des Etats*, preserve the privilege of being governed by their states or deputies assembled.

The nobility, or those decorated with titles, for they have no peculiar privileges, are extremely numerous. There is however, a higher order, called PEERS, who rank directly after princes of the blood; of these there are 6 Ecclesiastical and 39 Temporal, being Dukes and Peers; the King's eldest son has the title of Dauphin.

There are 13 PARLIAMENTS or Supreme Courts of Justice and Appeal, those of Paris and Thoulouse the most considerable. 5 Councils where in the King presides, viz. The Council of State, of Dispatches (for internal Government), of Finances and Commerce, the Privy Council of State, and the Grand Council. 5 Courts of Aids or Subsidies, with 4 Superior Councils to them. 9 Chambers of Accounts for different districts. 2 Courts of Money (Paris and Lyons,) under whom are 17 Mints. Various inferior Judicatures, as Royal and private Bailiwicks, with some feudal Powers, Presidencies, Seneschalships, and Municipalties; beside 53 Consular Jurisdictions.

In civil causes their proceedings are remarkably slow and intricate; but in criminal, expeditious and severe. The Police, both in the capital and provinces, is well preserved.

The Marechaussé, a kind of Provincial Cavalry, continually moving in small parties, keep the high-ways safe, and Town Guards watch day and night in the different cities.

ROMAN CATHOLIC,

Or, as their writers call it, the Gallican church, was the only one allowed of since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz; but towards the conclusion of 1787, some of the laws against Protestants (under the name of Non-Catholics) were considerably relaxed. There are not however any public places of Protestant worship except in the province of Alsace, where the Lutheran religion has been allowed of agreeable to the treaty which ceded that province. In the Cevennes there are vast numbers of Protestants, and the proportion they bear to the Roman Catholics throughout the kingdom, is supposed, as 1 to 12. The government of the Church is by Bishops, under whom are 9 *Chambres Ecclesiastiques superieures*, besides which, every bishop has his Diocesan Court for inferior matters.

There are 6 ACADEMIES in Paris, viz. The French, that of Painting and Sculpture, of Belles Lettres, of the Sciences, of Architecture, and Surgery, and 2 Royal Societies of Agriculture, and Physic, with about 30 Academical Institutions in various capitals. There are 24 Universities: those of Paris, Thoulouse, and Dijon, the most celebrated. The number of ecclesiastical persons, of both sexes, are near 200,000, enjoying a revenue of about 118 million of livres, near 5,000,000l. sterling, but subject to considerable taxes called Free Gifts. They have assemblies every 5 years, and oftener if necessary, when those Free Gifts are granted.

The most extensive computation of the religious is as follows, viz.

142 Archbishops & Bishops,
11,850 Canons
18,000 Benefices Persons.
114,000 for Chaplainries, Curacies, and Vicarages.
60,000 Ecclesiastics in the Colleges, Seminaries, &c.
15,280 Commanderies, chiefly of Orders, Abbeys, &c.
17,000 Mendicants, and near 80,000 of both sexes in the different religious orders.

Total 316,272.

The CLIMATE is mild and healthful; the soil for the most part fertile, well watered, abounding in corn, which instead of importing, in many places they have more than sufficient. They grow a variety of excellent wines, and in such abundance as to form their Staple Export; a large quantity of oil is produced, as well as hemp, flax, tobacco, and they abound with almost every fruit and vegetable. Their cattle are neither extraordinary good nor numerous; and their flocks by no means sufficient for their own clothing.

The country is in general well wooded, although they are obliged to import timber for constructing their marine. They possess many Mines, but not of any one sort sufficient for consumption.

In short, in one of the finest countries in the world, Agriculture is far from being at its height, and vast tracks lie waste and uncultivated.

COMMERCE consists principally as before noticed, in the export of their wines; also brandy, oil, silks and stuffs, cambricks, lace, toys, trinkets, and perfumery, prints and books, to which the universality of their language greatly contributes.

Cloths to the Levant, from whence they derive a very advantageous return. They have a very considerable trade with America; and latterly, one of much extent with Russia. That to Africa and the East-Indies is not considerable. Upon the whole, they estimate the balance in their favour, at 70 million of livres, (near 3 millions sterling). The exports being 300, the imports 230 million of livres.

In this Commerce they calculate to employ above 2000 vessels of 324 tons each, on an average, which makes the tonnage 648,000; and allowing 15 men to each vessel, gives the number of sailors engaged 30,000.

IN AMERICA.

The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon on the south coast of Newfoundland, great part of St. Domingo, Martinico, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, Tobago, Marigalante, Defeada, &c. with some settlements in Guiana, and the isle of Cayenne, near the line.

IN ASIA.

Some districts on the coast of Coromandel, Pondicherry the capital, with some inconsiderable settlements on the Malabar coast and in Bengal; besides several scattered factories. In the Indian Sea, the Isle of Bourbon, and Isle de France.

IN AFRICA.

Bastion de France in Barbary, Isle of Goree, part of Senegambia; Fort Louis, on the Senegal; and Podar, Galam, Portendic, and Fort Arguin; and on the Guinea Coast, Fort François.

The population of those several possessions is estimated at 647,500 souls.

FRANCE.

This kingdom dates it foundation by *Pharamond*, in the year 420, under whose descendants it continued to the race of the *Carlovingians*, who commenced with *Pepin* the *Short*, in 752; his family governed till 987, when it fell to *Hugh Capet*, whose descendants called *Capetins*, reigned till 1328, when the House of *Valois* ascended the throne, with which family it continued till 1589, when *Henry* the IVth. justly stiled the *Great*, introduced the branch of Bourbon.

France has had a succession of 68 Sovereigns, among whom there have been many illustrious characters; but by far the most distinguished have been *Charles* V. *Louis* the XIIth. the Father of his People, and *Henry* IV. It has been already observed, that the will of the king registered in the parliaments, forms the supreme law in France, ever since the abolition of the 3 estates, after 1614*. With such powers, in a country possessing so many natural advantages, one or two long reigns of a beneficent and enlightened monarch, must raise France to the greatest height of happiness and glory; while restless efforts for obtaining precarious conquests, a spirit of unprincipled intrigue for the humiliation of its neighbours; religious oppressions, joined to the rapacity and extortion practised by the unfeeling farmers of the internal revenues, all have conspired to impede this country from arriving at that degree of elevation to which it might with justice aspire.

* It is at present in agitation to have an assembly of the States General in the course of the year 1789.

238 VESSELS,

viz.

Guns.		Guns.	
9 of .	112	42 of .	74
1 of .	110	7 of .	68
3 of .	94	2 of .	64
8 of .	80		

With 46 frigates and 16 xebecs.

3 companies of Marine Guards & Marines, making together 5,712.

The Naval Artillery 2,000.

Besides the corps of Naval Engineers, & Pilots.

A company of Noble Marine Guards at Cadiz, and a Marine School for 160 cadets.

Near

30 MILLION

of Piasters,

or

£. 5,625,000

Sterling.

N.B. This statement of the revenue is only for Old Spain.

The total Spanish revenue, including that of America and the Indies, is said to amount to 100 million of Piasters, or near 18 million sterling; but as they are generally embezzled, or anticipated, before they reach Old Spain, they are not included.

Between

8 & 9 MILLION

of Piasters,

or

£. 1,500,000

Sterling.

Above

33 MILLION

of Piasters,

or

£. 5,750,000,

Consequently

A DEFICIENCY

of above

£. 125,000 sterling.

N.B. This does not include any of the expenses for America or the Indies.

OLD and NEW,

about

£. 28,300,000

Sterling.

N.B. The New Debt contracted during the last war, Mr. Necker calculates at 120 million of Livres, or

£. 5,000,000 sterling.

Part of the taxes called Provincial Contributions, are assigned by the crown to the creditors in payment of their interest.

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY,

Hereditary to Females upon the extinction of the male line.

This with the right of primogeniture and indivisibility of the Spanish dominions, are the fundamental laws of the kingdom.

The form of convening the deputies for consent, upon imposing a new tax, still exists, but is merely a form; and the King's edict, to have the force of law, must be registered in the Court of Castile. The provinces of Arragon, Navarre, and Biscay yet preserve some of their ancient privileges.

The nobility, as well as clergy, being in a great measure exempt from most taxes, the burdens fall intirely, where they should be lightest, upon the lower orders. The King is not crowned but proclaimed, and makes a public entry into Madrid.

A shadow of the STATES yet remains in the different provinces; that of Castile is still of some consequence.

Public Affairs are managed by the *Junto*, or Cabinet Council.

The Chamber of Castile has the internal administration and is the Supreme Court of Justice for all the dominions, being divided into 4 Grand Chambers.

The provinces are governed by Vice-roys and the 12 Tribunals, or Chancelleries; beside these there are inferior courts under Corregidors, Regidores, and Alcaides.

Those jurisdictions are exceedingly multiplied, law suits excessively protracted, and the police extremely neglected.

ROMAN CATHOLIC,

Of the most bigotted and intollerant stamp, is that alone allowed in Spain.

Jews have a very circumscribed permission.

The horrid standard of the Inquisition is yet reared for the punishment of any the slightest deviation from orthodoxy. Its severities have been in a small degree mitigated during the late reign, and the King's consent is necessary to its capital executions. It has a Supreme Court at Madrid and 18 other inferior tribunals in the provinces, who employ above 20,000 spies.

They reckon 8 archbishops, 48 bishops, 117 cathedral and collegiate churches, 2146 convents for men, and 1028 for women.

The number of the religious of all denominations is considered to be above 200,000, and the ecclesiastical revenues immense.

The progress of LITERATURE is incompatable with the establishment of bigotry and persecution, and we accordingly find the sciences in a very low state at this day in Spain, notwithstanding the attempts made under the Bourbon monarchs for their encouragement.

With the expulsion of the Moors, the sciences as well as industry seem to have departed.

There yet remain 27 Universities; and at Madrid and Valencia are different societies and academical institutions.

The SOIL in general is good, and before the accession of Indian wealth and expulsion of the Moors, extremely fertile and well cultivated. At present, although thinly peopled, it does not produce sufficient corn for its supply. Valencia is particularly fertile and the people industrious; it abounds in corn, wine, oil, fruits, silk, &c.

In Spain there are most extensive sheep walks, many salt and salt petre pits.

Minerals of almost every kind are found, and iron of particular goodness, as well as cobalt in Arragon. Spain yields besides, considerable quantities of silk, cotton, tobacco, indigo, saffron, sodæ, and different drugs.

It has extensive quarries of marble, alabaster, and other useful stone.

SPAIN possesses many native commodities for trade, of which the principal is wool, to the amount of above 100,000 cwt. annually, but the has scarcely any manufacture of consequence excepting snuff, of which at Seville, there is the largest manufacture in Europe, yielding a profit of above £. 750,000 per ann. The great profits of the Indian and American trade are estimated at above 7 million sterling per ann. which enables Spain to support the balance which runs almost universally against her in the European commerce, consisting of various manufactures as well necessaries as luxuries, to many of which she furnishes the raw material; thus feeding the labourers of other countries, whilst her own languish unemployed.

IN AFRICA.

The towns of Ceuta, Oran, Melilla, and Masalquivir; the Canary Islands, and those of Annabon and Fernando Po near the Equator.

IN ASIA.

Manilla, the principal of the Phillipine islands.

IN NORTH AMERICA.

Louisiana, California, New Spain, New Mexico, and both the Floridas.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Tucuman, Paraguay, Patagonia, &c. In these dominions the Inquisition is established under a large ecclesiastical body. Also the Island of Juan Fernandes.

IN THE WEST INDIES.

Half of St. Domingo, or Hispaniola, Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Margarita, and other inferior islands.

The population of all the colonies is estimated at above 7 millions.

SPAIN.

SPAIN after making part of the Roman Empire fell a prey to the ravages of the Goths, who in their turn gave way to those of the Saracens. It was for a long time parcelled into nearly as many kingdoms as it has at present provinces. These by various revolutions and alliances towards the conclusion of the 15th Century were united into the kingdoms of *Arragon* and *Castile*. *Ferdinand*, King of the former, marrying with *Isabella*, Queen of Castile, formed, in 1147, the Kingdom of *Spain*, and having overturned the Moorish Kingdom of Granada, expelled all those of that religion, as well as the Jews, who would not adopt the Romish faith; thus depopulating the most fertile provinces of their best inhabitants. *Joan*, the daughter of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, married with *Philip* of Austria, and their united dominions passed to their son, *Charles* V. with whom the Austrian line commenced in Spain. *Charles* became absolute in 1539, the last Assembly of the States being in that year. His descendants filled the Spanish throne till 1701, when by the will of *Charles* II. *Philip* Duke of Anjou, one of the House of Bourbon, succeeded to the throne, which was confirmed to him by the peace of Utrecht, after a long struggle to place the crown upon a prince of the German branch of the House of *Austria*. By the same treaty of peace, upon the failure of the line of *Philip*, the House of *Savoy* is to succeed.

PART II.

STATISTICAL TABLE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, AND STATES IN E

DENOMINATION.	POPULATION AND Rate per MILE.	PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.	POPULATION OF CAPITALS.	ARMED FORCE. ARMY.	ARMED FORCE. NAVY.	STATE of FINANCES, &c. ANNUAL REVENUE.	STATE of FINANCES, &c. MILITARY CHARGES.	STATE of FINANCES, &c. GENERAL EXPENSES.	STATE of FINANCES, &c. PUBLIC DEBT.	POLITICAL CONSTITUTION, &c. FORM OF GOVERNMENT.	POLITICAL CONSTITUTION, &c. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, &c.	RELIGION.	LITERATURE.	AGRICUL NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, SOIL, &c.
Germany. LATITUDE 45° : 55° North. LONGITUDE 5° : 19° East.	25,000,000 Souls, upon a surface of 190,000 square miles, being at the rate of 135 inhabitants to each square mile.	10 GRAND CIRCLES, *viz.* 3 Northern, as, Upper and Lower Saxony and Weſtphalia. 4 Middle, Upper and Lower Rhine, Burgundy *, and Franconia. 3 Southern, Auſtria, Bavaria, and Swabia. Beſides The Kingdom of Bohemia, including Moravia and Silesia; the 3 Circles of Signiories belonging to the orders of knighthood of the empire, and various inferior lordſhips and villages. * Since almoſt the whole of the 17 Provinces of the Netherlands have been taken from the Empire, but a very ſmall part of this circle remains, and that remainder belongs principally to the Houſe of Auſtria.	The population of the capitals of the principal diviſions will appear underneath; Beſide which there are Frankfort *on the Main* 43,000 Caſſell . . . . . 36,000 Stuttgard . . . 31,400 Lubec . . . . . 30,000 Mentz . . . . . 30,000 Brunſwic . . . 25,000 Bonne 18,000	There cannot be ſaid to be any fixed ſtanding army of the Empire, but the various ſtates furniſh their quotas purſuant to the agreement of 1681, when called upon by the Diet, in caſe of war, *viz.* Foot / Horſe Upper Saxony . 2,707 / 1,121 Lower Saxony . 2,707 / 1,121 Weſtphalia . . . 2,707 / 1,121 Upper Rhine . . 2,851 / 491 Lower Rhine . . 2,707 / 600 Burgundy . . . . 2,707 / 1,121 Franconia . . . . 1,902 / 580 Auſtria . . . . . 5,307 / 2,521 Bavaria . . . . . 1,494 / 870 Swabia . . . . . 2,707 / 1,121 Total . 27,998 / 11,097 The whole number of forces in the ſervice of the ſeveral German princes have been ſtated at half a million; others calculate that the Eccleſiaſtical princes can furniſh 74,500 men, the Temporal princes 379,000, and the Emperor 90,000, as head of the Houſe of Auſtria. Total 543,500.	There is not any NAVY as belonging to the Empire at large, though ſome of its princes poſſeſs a few ſhips.	The REVENUE accruing to the Emperor as ſuch, in time of peace, is very trifling, only about 20,000 Crowns, being the contributions of a few imperial towns; but in caſe of WAR, extraordinary Aids, called Roman Months, laid on by the Diet, are contributed by the different circles at the following rate for raiſing 1½ million of florins, viz. Florins Xtr. Upper Saxony 156,360 15 Lower Saxony 156,360 15 Weſtphalia . . 156,360 15 Upper Rhine . 101,411 30 Lower Rhine . 195,654 5 Burgundy . . . 156,360 15 Franconia . . . 113,481 25 Auſtria . . . . . 306,392 20 Bavaria . . . . . 91,801 5 Swabia . . . . . 156,360 15 Total . 1,499,999 40 The actual Revenue of all Germany has been calculated at nearly £. 18,000,000 Sterling, or 100 MILLION of Dollars.	The REVENUE from the DIET, or Roman Months, being granted ſolely for Military purpoſes, muſt be conſidered as the *Military Expenditure* for defending the Empire at large.	The EXPENDITURE, for the Empire at large, is the amount of the Revenue given by the DIET when the general defence demands it.	There is no DEBT which can be conſidered as owing by the Empire in its collective capacity.	The EMPIRE is to be conſidered as a grand Confederacy of above 300 independent ſovereign princes, moſtly abſolute with reſpect to the government of their own territories, but acknowledging an elective ſuperiour called the EMPEROR of GERMANY, and ſince the time of *Otho* the Great, ſtiled the Roman Emperor. The ſucceſſor is generally elected, during the life time of the Emperor, to the dignity of King of the Romans, by virtue whereof he directly ſucceeds. The *Electors* are the Archbiſhops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologn, the King or Elector of Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg (King of Pruſſia), and of Brunſwic-Hanover (King of Great Britain). After election, a capitulation is ſigned and ſworn to by the Emperor, to protect the Roman Catholic religion and See of Rome, though his being of that communion is not eſſential. As Emperor, he acquires the following privileges, that of Lord Paramount of the Empire, of whom the princes are ſuppoſed to hold their dominions in fee; the power of convoking the *Diet* (where he preſides perſonally, or by commiſſary) and of ratifying its proceedings; of ſupreme judge, and in his name juſtice is to be adminiſtered; the power of conferring titles, franchiſements, and privileges: but he cannot levy taxes, alter any law of the empire, involve it in war, nor make peace without conſent of the *Diet*. The *Diet* is the ſupreme legiſlative power; it alſo makes war and concludes peace, which is binding upon the empire; it can grant the power of voting in the *Diet*, and alſo take it away as a puniſhment. It is divided into 3 colleges, the electoral, that of princes, and that of cities, each deliberating and voting ſeparately. It is beſides, on account of religion, divided into the Catholic and Proteſtant bodies, or *Corpus Catholicorum* and *Corpus Evangelicorum*. To become a law, the propoſition muſt be agreed upon by the majority in each of the colleges; it is then a reſolution of the Empire, and after receiving the confirmation of the Emperor, becomes an act or ſtatute of the Empire. The fundamental laws are ſuch as ſettle the conſtitution of the Empire, being all thoſe acts of the *Diet* which are of a public nature. The 2 ſupreme courts of judicature are the Imperial Chamber and the Aulic Council, having a concurrent juriſdiction throughout the Empire.	The Reformation firſt ſpread in Germany to moſt advantage; and ſince the religious peace of 1555, there have been eſtabliſhed the *Roman Catholic*, prevailing moſtly in the ſouth; the *Lutheran* in the north, and the *Calviniſt*, called alſo the Reformed, near the Rhine. Civil wars conſiderably deranged this ſettlement; it was however eſtabliſhed by the celebrated Peace of Weſtphalia, that the religion of the Seven States ſhould remain as in 1624. The Romiſh ſuperiour clergy conſiſt of 8 Archbiſhops, 40 Biſhops, and many Abbots. The Proteſtant clergy are governed by Conſiſtories under the ſovereign of each ſtate. The Corpus Catholicorum is under the direction of the Archbiſhop, Elector of Mentz; and the Corpus Evangelicorum, or Proteſtants, under the Elector of Saxony, who have the care of the public concerns of their reſpective bodies.	LITERATURE is at preſent in a very advanced ſtate throughout almoſt all Germany, but particularly in the Proteſtant ſtates. The preſs teems with innumerable publications, but this *furor ſcribendi*, as is allowed by the moſt ſenſible Germans, gives riſe to a multiplicity of wretched pedantic compilations. 'Tis but about half a century ſince the German language has been purified and cultivated, ſince which various works of taſte and elegance, as well as ſuperiour productions in the different walks of ſcience, have appeared in it. There are 38 Univerſities in Germany; 19 Proteſtant, 17 Catholic, and 2 which partake of both; beſides a number of Literary Societies and Academic Inſtitutions; and education in general is particularly attended to, even in the very loweſt ranks.	NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, SOIL, &c. From the great extent of the empire every variety of ſoil is to be met with, but 'tis upon the whole more fertile than otherwiſe. The middle parts are moſt productive in corn and cattle; the ſouthern abound with excellent wines and fruits. The northern parts, from their coldneſs, are rather unfavourable to vegetation; however, agriculture throughout improves exceedingly. Their mines, though early explored, ſtill continue great ſources of wealth. They produce, excepting tin, almoſt every mineral. Of quickſilver, one mine alone is computed to yield 50,000 pounds weight a year. They furniſh the fineſt ſort of clay for porcelain, and have excellent and extenſive ſalt works.
Auſtria. LATITUDE 44° : 52° North. LONGITUDE 22° : 45° Eaſt.	19,500,000 Souls, upon a ſurface of 180,500 ſquare miles, being at the rate of 108 inhabitants to each ſquare mile.	The Circle of Auſtria, Bohemia *, Moravia, Auſtrian Sileſia, and Netherlands; all in the German Empire. Lombardy and part of Iſtria in Italy. Hungary, Tranſylvania and Buckowina, parts of Sclavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia and Morlachia. Alſo nearly the whole of Red Ruſſia and Little Poland, gained by partition, and forming what the Auſtrians now call the kingdoms of Gallicia, and Lodamiria. The Grand Duchy of Tuſcany belongs to the Auſtrian family, and is poſſeſſed by the preſent Emperor's brother: it contains about 1,250,000 inhabitants. * Bohemia is a Kingdom and Electorate, but ſwallowed up in the Emperor's ſuperiour titles. It is, however, in virtue of the Electorate of Bohemia, that the Emperor has a vote for electing a ſucceſſor, Auſtria being but an Archdukedom.	IN GERMANY. Vienna 2 ſuburbs 280,000 Gratz 3 ſuburbs 35,000 Prague (Bohemia) 80,000 Olmutz (Moravia) 11,000 NETHERLANDS. Bruſſels . . . . 90,000 Antwerp . . . . 50,000 Ghent . . . . . 45,000 LOMBARDY. Milan . . . . . 130,000 Pavia . . . . . 27,600 Cremona . . . . 25,000 HUNGARY. Preſburg . . . . 27,000 SCLAVONIA. Peterwaradin 125,000 TRANSYLVANIA. Cronſtadt . . . 20,000 GALLICIA, &c. Lemburg 20,000	280,000 MEN on the Liſts. Houſhold Troops. 2 regts. of Carabineers, 10 —— Curaſſiers, 8 —— Dragoons, 4 —— Light Horſe, 8 —— Huſſars, 17 —— for frontiers, making Total Cavalry - 44,100 20 batts. Grenadiers 13,182 12 —— Artillery . 11,000 4 compys. of Miners 640 3 —— Sappers . 280 1 batt. Pontoneers . 600 1 corps of Engineers 200 57 regiments of Infantry 4 ditto for Garriſons. 5 departments of Invalids and inferiour corps. A Military School for 400 Cadets, with 1 for Engineers & Artillery, alſo a School for 48 children in every regiment. The Duke of Tuſcany has between 3 & 4,000 ſoldiers.	From the interiour ſituation of the Auſtrian dominions, they do not require any naval protection, nor has the Emperor any marine. The Grand Duke of Tuſcany has a few frigates and a corps of 300 marines; his principal port is Leghorn. The chief ports belonging to the Emperor are Antwerp, Oſtend, Trieſte, and Fiume.	The REVENUE produces between 90 & 100 MILLION of Florins, So that it may be taken at about £. 10,000,000 Sterling. The Revenue of the Grand Duchy of TUSCANY, is eſtimated at 27 MILLION of Livres, or £. 1,125,000 Sterling.	In PEACE the MILITARY CHARGE has been calculated at 70 MILLION of Livres, or 26⅔ MILLION of Florins, being about £. 3,000,000 Sterling.	The TOTAL EXPENSE, in Peace, amounts but to about half the Revenue; but adding thereto the Military Charges and intereſt of the Debt, the amount is between 83 & 84 MILLION of Florins, or about £. 9,250,000 Sterling, So that there ariſes A SAVING of near £. 750,000.	About 200,000,000 Florins, or about £. 22,225,000 Sterling, for which 18 MILLION of Florins, are appropriated annually to pay the Intereſt and reduce the Capital. The DEBT of the Grand Duchy of TUSCANY has been for ſome time extinguiſhed, and the Finances are in a good ſtate.	MONARCHICAL, *and Hereditary to Females.* The hereditary ſtates of Auſtria and Gallicia have nearly the ſame government; but Hungary, Tranſylvania, Sclavonia, &c. Tyrol, and the Netherlands ſtill preſerve much of the ancient conſequence of their ſtates, and their conſent is neceſſary to any law impoſing new taxes or increaſing the old ones. The Netherlands are governed by a Viceroy who reſides at Bruſſels, and the Italian provinces by another reſident at Milan; but the military frontier and province of Buckowina have governments intirely military, who are under the direction of the Superiour Council of War, which is fixed at Vienna.	The two ſupreme Courts of judicature for the Empire, after the Diet, are the Imperial Chamber, ſeated at Wetzler, of which the firſt judge and two preſidents are named by the Empire, and the 27 counſellors by the States of the Empire. The Aulic Council, paid by and intirely depending upon the Emperor, conſiſts of a preſident and 17 counſellors, 7 whereof are Proteſtants. The Privy Council of State has a preſident and 24 counſellors, either princes or counts of the Empire, and 10 ſecretaries. The Council of Finances has 2 preſidents, a director, 14 aſſeſſors, and 6 ſecretaries. The Imperial Council of War has 2 preſidents, who are generals of the army, and 7 counſellors, who are marſhals of the camp or colonels, with an auditor, ſecretaries, and clerks. There are likewiſe inferiour tribunals; beſides which the Emperor is always ready to receive petitions of complaint, which he examines into and generally grants ſpeedy redreſs.	ROMAN CATHOLIC, But every religious ſect has toleration, and Proteſtants are admitted into the government, magiſtracy, and army; even Jews have in ſeveral parts of the Auſtrian dominions a permanent eſtabliſhment and many privileges, particularly of ſending their children to the univerſities and public ſchools. The preſent Emperor is diſtinguiſhed by the moſt tolerant religious principles. There are 5 Archbiſhops and 15 Biſhops. At the beginning of this reign there were 2,000 Convents of Monks and Nuns, which are now reduced to 1,143. The wealth of thoſe ſuppreſſed amounted to near 11 million ſterling; the intereſt of which has been appropriated to the increaſing parochial revenues, improving and endowing ſchools, &c. Tuſcany has 3 Archbiſhops, 2 Biſhops, 2 Univerſities, and an Academy of Sciences and Arts.	LITERATURE is obſerved not to be in ſo advanced a ſtate in the Roman Catholic as in the reformed part of Germany; and as the former is the moſt prevalent perſuaſion in the Auſtrian dominions, they are not eſteemed ſo enlightened as in the Proteſtant ſtates. There are 6 Univerſities, at Vienna, Prague, Peſt, Lemburgh, Louvain, and Freyburgh. They are, however, deemed the moſt faulty of all the German inſtitutions for education. There are beſides 6 Colleges, ſeveral Normal Schools, and many Academies of Arts and Sciences as well as Literary Societies. Under the preſent Emperor the Arts and Sciences bid fair to make conſiderable progreſs.	These dominions, upon the whole, are amongſt the moſt flouriſhing in Europe. Auſtria is well cultivated, produces corn, oil, wine, cotton, fruit, abundance of ſalt and various minerals. Bohemia is not ſo highly cultivated, but produces many minerals, abundance of flax and hemp, and various mineral waters. Sileſia furniſhes excellent flax, which is manufactured into the beſt cloths. Lombardy is highly cultivated, the ſoil excellent, and the population ſuperiour to all the reſt of the dominions; it produces vaſt quantities of ſilk, corn, and linen. Hungary produces wines, tobacco, hemp, barilla, cotton, and has rich ſilver mines. The Netherlands raiſe abundance of corn, madder, and flax; they are alſo famous for their fiſheries and thread lace. TUSCANY abounds in excellent wines, fruits, oil, corn, ſilk, &c. it is beſides very well peopled.
Pruſſia. LATITUDE 49° 20′ : 54° 40′ N. LONGITUDE 11° 25′ : 19° 25′ E.	6,250,000 Souls, upon a ſurface of 60,000 ſquare miles, being at the rate of 104 inhabitants to each ſquare mile. But the rate of population is much greater in the dominions depending upon the German Empire, the Principality of Halberſtadt having 196 and the Duchy of Magdeburg 168 to each ſquare mile.	Eaſt and Weſt Pruſſia, the Duchies of Sileſia and Glatz, and the Principalities of Neufchatel and Valengen, all independent of the German Empire. The Electorate and New Mark of Brandenburg, the Duchies of Pomerania, and Magdeburg; the Principality of Halberſtadt; Duchies of Minden, Cleves, Gueldres and Halle; the Counties of Ravenſburg, Tecklinburg, Lingen, and Mark; and Principalities of Oeſtfriesland and Meurs, all depending upon and forming part of the Empire of Germany. And Royal or Poliſh Pruſſia gained by the partition of Poland.	Berlin . . . . 164,000 Koningſberg . 62,000 Breſlaw . . . . 57,000 Magdeburg . . 30,000 Potſdam . . . . 30,000 Stettin . . . . . 25,500 Frankfort *on the Oder* 20,000 Embden . . . . 20,000 Weſel . . . . . 18,000 Halle . . . . . 16,000 Halberſtadt . . 11,200 Brandenburg . 9,200 Neufchatel . . . 8,000 Schweidnitz . . . 6,250 Creſeld . . . . . 5,800 Cleve 5,300	203,000 MEN On the Liſts in time of Peace; about 190,000 effective. Houſhold Troops 2,000, 13 regts. of Cavalry, 12 —— Dragoons, 9 —— Huſſars, 1 —— Boſniacks, 1 ſquadn. horſe Chaſſeurs. 57 regts. of Infantry, 7 battalions of Grenadiers, 10 regts. for Garriſons, 5 companies of Chaſſeurs, 4 regts. of Artillery, 1 compy. horſe Artillery, 2 —— of Miners, 1 —— of Pontoneers, 10 —— of garriſon Artily. 6 —— of Cadets, 5 —— of Irregulars, and 3 —— of Invalids; making about 42,000 Cavalry, divided into 6 Inſpections, and 161,000 Infantry in 9 Inſpections: Each regt. has its Court of Juſtice.	Excepting a few frigates, Pruſſia has no Navy, although the ports of its dominion open to the Baltic ſea and German Ocean. It has, however, a very conſiderable mercantile marine, and every attention is paid by government to increaſe it, as being ſo conſiderable a ſource of wealth. Three grand canals, uniting with the great rivers, form a navigable communication throughout the kingdom.	At a medium 22,000,000 of Dollars, or about £. 3,850,000 Sterling.	The Charge of the MILITARY, about £. 2,200,000 Sterling.	£. 3,400,000 Sterling, which leaves A SAVING of £. 450,000.	NONE, but a conſiderable accumulating fund which prevents augmenting the Impoſts in time of war. The Dutch are eager (according to M. Beaufort) to advance money to the Bank of Berlin ſo low as 2½ per cent.	MONARCHY, *Hereditary to Females.* The power of the Sovereign is abſolute and unlimited, but fortunately has been almoſt always exerciſed for the advantage of the ſubject. There is a Council of Regency, compoſed of the Great Maſter, the Great Burgrave, the Great Chancellor, and the Great Marſhals; alſo a Board of Commerce and Navigation. The Government may almoſt be ſaid to be Military, from the great connexion and influence of the generals and officers, as members of the different Councils and Bailiwicks. Moſt of the provinces have Aſſemblies of the States, conſiſting of the Counſellors of State, Deputies from the Nobility and from the Commons, whoſe conſent is conſidered neceſſary to the impoſing of taxes. The Principalities of Neufchatel and Oeſtfriesland have particular conſtitutions regarding their commerce. Servitude ſtill exiſts in moſt of the provinces, but the power of the lords over their vaſſals is extremely limited.	The arrangement of the laws publiſhed by the late King, and intitled the *Frederician Code*, is admired for its juſtneſs, ſimplicity, and conciſeneſs. Hence ſuits are ſpeedily terminated and with little expenſe, there being but few lawyers, and every man at liberty to plead his own cauſe. The Superiour Court of Juſtice is at Berlin, and the different Regencies from the principal Tribunals in the Provinces. The Police is extremely well taken care of, and the government inſures the houſes againſt fire.	THE REFORMED RELIGION. Both Lutheran and Calviniſt are eſtabliſhed, but particularly the former. There is, however, ſo little power annexed to the religion eſtabliſhed, that, being unable to oppreſs any other, all profeſſions live happily together and are liberally tolerated. There is a vaſt number of Roman Catholics in the dominions, particularly in Poliſh Pruſſia, where they have a biſhop. There are alſo many Jews. The eſtabliſhed religion is under the direction of the General Conſiſtory, formed of Superintendants, Rectors, and Eccleſiaſtical Counſellors. * There	There are 6 Univerſities in different cities; that of Koningſberg moſt celebrated. A Military School and a School for Cadets at Berlin. An Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, founded by the late King, at Berlin, under whom Literature and the Elegant Arts have made a rapid progreſs, and to whom the preſent high ſtate of education and of the Arts and Sciences muſt be chiefly attributed. * There are 4 Grand Chapters, one of them compoſed of nobility; 2 Convents for men, 1 of which is Lutheran; a famous Abbey at Quedlinberg, and one Cathedral.	The ſeveral provinces of this kingdom differ much in their fertility and produce. Agriculture is highly encouraged, government giving large premiums for that purpoſe; and Pruſſia muſt, upon the whole, be conſidered as abounding in corn, timber, hemp, flax, and various minerals. The fiſheries are conſiderable, and the mines, altogether, ſaid to maintain near 90,000 families, and produce annually 1,300,000 Dollars, or £. 227,500. The cattle, particularly ſheep and goats, are remarkably good. Large quantities of madder are produced as well as wine, ſilk, &c. Brandenburg yields an extraordinary fine clay for porcelain.
Palatinate OF THE **Rhine** AND **Electorate** OF **Bavaria.**	2,250,000 Souls, upon a ſurface of 16,816 ſquare miles, being at the rate of about 134 Inhabitants to each ſquare mile.	The Duchies of Bavaria and Neuberg. The High Palatinate of Bavaria, Mindelheim, and Weifenſtag. The Principality of Souſbach. The Palatinate of the Rhine. The Duchies of Berg and Juliers. The Counties of Veldentz, Spanheim, and Marche. And The Lordſhip of Ravenſtein.	Munich . . . . 35,900 Manheim . . . 25,000 Duſſeldorf . . . 20,000 Frankenteil . . 14,000 Heidelburgh . . 12,500	20,000 MEN, capable of being increaſed to 50,000 *viz.* Horſe, Foot, and Swiſs Guards. 3 regts. of Cavalry, 3 —— Dragoons, 1 —— Huſſars, and 12 —— Infantry, a corps of Artillery, Engineers, and Invalids.	NONE. But the Elector Palatine, in conjunction with the Duke of Wirtemberg, aims at eſtabliſhing a navigation on the Necker, which paſſes through their dominions.	11 MILLION of Florins, about £. 1,031,250 Sterling.	M. Beaufort calculates the Charge of the Army at about 5,500,000 Livres, near £. 230,000 Sterling.	24 MILLION of Livres, or £. 1,000,000. Conſequently, there is A SAVING of £. 31,250.	In 1779 it was near £. 5,000,000 Sterling, but in a ſtate of liquidation at preſent.	SOVEREIGNTY, *Hereditary to Males only.* The ſovereign authority is unlimited throughout the dominions, except in the Duchies of Berg and Juliers, which are governed by their reſpective ſtates. The reſt of the Electorate is divided into 6 Grand Military Governments and 28 ſmall Commanderies.	The Privy Council of State and the Aulic Council are the chief in Public Affairs. There are beſides a Chamber of Finances and of Commerce, a Council for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, a Court of Money and Mint, a Court of Wards, a College of Cenſure, and a Fœdal Chamber; alſo various Regencies, Bailiwics, and Præfectures. The Civil Law prevails in general.	ROMAN CATHOLIC Is the eſtabliſhed and moſt prevailing. The Proteſtants are numerous, and enjoy toleration in the Palatinate of the Rhine. They are allowed public places of worſhip, but ſometimes feel the weight of the Popiſh hierarchy with ſeverity. The Romiſh Clergy are numerous and richly endowed.	LITERATURE, though in an improved ſtate, yet ſtands here by no means ſo high as in other parts of the Empire. The inhabitants of the Palatinate of the Rhine are much more enlightened and better informed than throughout the reſt of the dominions. There are 2 Univerſities, at Ingolſtadt and Heidelburgh, and an Academy of Arts and Sciences at Munich.	The Palatinate of the Rhine is exceedingly well cultivated, abounds with corn, wine, fruit, hemp, flax, and tobacco of excellent quality. Bavaria is much leſs improved; it however produces conſiderably of corn, cattle, wood, and ſalt. Its iron mines form an important object and furniſhes employment to numbers. Vaſſalage ſtill exiſts in great part of theſe dominions.
		The Duchies of Saxony and Merſburg.	Dreſden 70,000	On the Liſts, 30,000 MEN.	NONE, But a good mercantile	Above £. 1,150,000	Near £. 260,000	About £. 1,085,000	In 1780, the DEBT was about 120 MILLION of Livres Tournois,	SOVEREIGNTY, *Hereditary only to Males.*	For PUBLIC AFFAIRS there are the Privy Council of State, a Chamber of Com-	LUTHERANISM Is the eſtabliſhed religion.	SAXONY is eſteemed the chief ſeat of German Literature; nor are the Sciences	SAXONY is in general well cultivated, which added to the ſuperiour goodneſs of its ſoil,

ISTICAL TABLES
OF THE
PIRES, KINGDOMS, AND STATES IN EUROPE.

TE of FINANCES, &c.

MILITARY CHARGES.

The REVENUE from the DIET, or Roman Months, being granted solely for Military purpoſes, muſt be conſidered as the *Military Expenditure* for defending the Empire at large.

In PEACE the MILITARY CHARGE has been calculated at

70 MILLION

of Livres,

or

26½ MILLION

of Florins,

being about

£. 3,000,000

Sterling.

The Charge of the MILITARY, about

£. 2,200,000

Sterling.

M. Beaufort calculates the Charge of the Army at about

5,500,000

Livres,

near

£. 230,000

Sterling.

Near

£. 260,000

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The EXPENDITURE, for the Empire at large, is the amount of the Revenue given by the DIET when the general defence demands it.

The TOTAL EXPENSE, in Peace, amounts but to about half the Revenue; but adding thereto the Military Charges and intereſt of the Debt, the amount is between

83 & 84 MILLION

of Florins,

or about

£. 9,250,000

Sterling,

So that there ariſes

A SAVING

of near

£. 750,000.

£. 3,400,000

Sterling,

which leaves

A SAVING

of

£. 450,000.

24 MILLION

of Livres,

or

£. 1,000,000.

Conſequently, there is

A SAVING

of

£. 31,250.

About

£. 1,085,000

PUBLIC DEBT.

There is no DEBT which can be conſidered as owing by the Empire in its collective capacity.

About

200,000,000

Florins,

or about

£. 22,225,000

Sterling,

for which

18 MILLION

of Florins,

are appropriated annually to pay the Intereſt and reduce the Capital.

The DEBT of the Grand Duchy of TUSCANY has been for ſome time extinguiſhed, and the Finances are in a good ſtate.

NONE,

but a conſiderable accumulating fund which prevents augmenting the Impoſts in time of war.

The Dutch are eager (according to M. Beaufort) to advance money to the Bank of Berlin ſo low as 2½ per cent.

In 1779 it was near

£. 5,000,000

Sterling,

but in a ſtate of liquidation at preſent.

In 1780, the DEBT was about

120 MILLION

of Livres Tournois,

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION, &c.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The EMPIRE is to be conſidered as a grand Confederacy of above 300 independent ſovereign princes, moſtly abſolute with reſpect to the government of their own territories, but acknowledging an elective ſuperiour called the EMPEROR of GERMANY, and ſince the time of *Otho* the Great, ſtiled the Roman Emperor. The ſucceſſor is generally elected, during the life time of the Emperor, to the dignity of King of the Romans, by virtue whereof he directly ſucceeds. The *Electors* are the Archbiſhops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologn, the King or Elector of Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg (King of Pruſſia), and of Brunſwic-Hanover (King of Great Britain). After election, a capitulation is ſigned and ſworn to by the Emperor, to protect the Roman Catholic religion and See of Rome, though his being of that communion is not eſſential. As Emperor, he acquires the following privileges, that of Lord Paramount of the Empire, of whom the princes are ſuppoſed to hold their dominions in fee; the power of convoking the *Diet* (where he preſides perſonally, or by commiſſary) and of ratifying its proceedings; of ſupreme judge, and in his name juſtice is to be adminiſtered; the power of conferring titles, franchiſements, and privileges: but he cannot levy taxes, alter any law of the empire, involve it in war, nor make peace without conſent of the *Diet*.

The *Diet* is the ſupreme legiſlative power; it alſo makes war and concludes peace, which is binding upon the empire; it can grant the power of voting in the *Diet*, and alſo take it away as a puniſhment. It is divided into 3 colleges, the electoral, that of princes, and that of cities, each deliberating and voting ſeparately. It is beſides, on account of religion, divided into the Catholic and Proteſtant bodies, or *Corpus Catholicorum* and *Corpus Evangelicorum*. To become a law, the propoſition muſt be agreed upon by the majority in each of the colleges; it is then a reſolution of the Empire, and after receiving the confirmation of the Emperor, becomes an act or ſtatute of the Empire. The fundamental laws are ſuch as ſettle the conſtitution of the Empire, being all thoſe acts of the *Diet* which are of a public nature. The 2 ſupreme courts of judicature are the Imperial Chamber and the Aulic Council, having a concurrent juriſdiction throughout the Empire.

MONARCHICAL,
and Hereditary to Females.

The hereditary ſtates of Auſtria and Gallicia have nearly the ſame government; but Hungary, Tranſylvania, Sclavonia, &c. Tyrol, and the Netherlands ſtill preſerve much of the ancient conſequence of their ſtates, and their conſent is neceſſary to any law impoſing new taxes or increaſing the old ones.

The Netherlands are governed by a Viceroy who reſides at Bruſſels, and the Italian provinces by another reſident at Milan; but the military frontier and province of Buckowina have governments intirely military, who are under the direction of the Superiour Council of War, which is fixed at Vienna.

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The Government may almoſt be ſaid to be Military, from the great connexion and influence of the generals and officers, as members of the different Councils and Bailiwicks. Moſt of the provinces have Aſſemblies of the States, conſiſting of the Nobility and from the Commons, whoſe conſent is conſidered neceſſary to the impoſing of taxes.

The Principalities of Neufchatel and Oeſtfrieſland have particular conſtitutions regarding their commerce.

Servitude ſtill exiſts in moſt of the provinces, but the power of the lords over their vaſſals is extremely limited.

SOVEREIGNTY,
Hereditary to Males only.

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For PUBLIC AFFAIRS there are the Privy Council of State, a Chamber of Commerce and Finances, and a

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, &c.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC,

But every religious ſect has toleration, and Proteſtants are admitted into the government, magiſtracy, and army; even Jews have in ſeveral parts of the Auſtrian dominions a permanent eſtabliſhment and many privileges, particularly of ſending their children to the univerſities and public ſchools. The preſent Emperor is diſtinguiſhed by the moſt tolerant religious principles.

There are 5 Archbiſhops and 15 Biſhops. At the beginning of this reign there were 2,000 Convents of Monks and Nuns, which are now reduced to 1,143. The wealth of thoſe ſuppreſſed amounted to near 11 million ſterling; the intereſt of which has been appropriated to the increaſing parochial revenues, improving and endowing ſchools, &c.

Tuſcany has 3 Archbiſhops, 2 Biſhops, 2 Univerſities, and an Academy of Sciences and Arts.

THE REFORMED RELIGION.

Both Lutheran and Calviniſt are eſtabliſhed, but particularly the former.

There is, however, ſo little power annexed to the religion eſtabliſhed, that, being unable to oppreſs any other, all profeſſions live happily together and are liberally tolerated.

There is a vaſt number of Roman Catholics in the dominions, particularly in Poliſh Pruſſia, where they have a biſhop. There are alſo many Jews.

The eſtabliſhed religion is under the direction of the General Conſiſtory, formed of Superintendants, Rectors, and Eccleſiaſtical Counſellors.

* There

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Is the eſtabliſhed and moſt prevailing.

The Proteſtants are numerous, and enjoy toleration in the Palatinate of the Rhine. They are allowed public places of worſhip, but ſometimes feel the weight of the Popiſh hierarchy with ſeverity.

The Romiſh Clergy are numerous and richly endowed.

LUTHERANISM

Is the eſtabliſhed religion.

It is under the direction of 2

RELIGION.

The Reformation firſt ſpread in Germany to moſt advantage; and ſince the religious peace of 1555, there have been eſtabliſhed the *Roman Catholic*, prevailing moſtly in the ſouth; the *Lutheran* in the north, and the *Calviniſt*, called alſo the Reformed, near the Rhine. Civil wars conſiderably deranged this ſettlement; it was however eſtabliſhed by the celebrated Peace of Weſtphalia, that the religion of the Seven States ſhould remain as in 1624.

The Romiſh ſuperiour clergy conſiſt of 8 Archbiſhops, 40 Biſhops, and many Abbots.

The Proteſtant clergy are governed by Conſiſtories under the ſovereign of each ſtate.

The Corpus Catholicorum is under the direction of the Archbiſhop, Elector of Mentz; and the Corpus Evangelicorum, or Proteſtants, under the Elector of Saxony, who have the care of the public concerns of their reſpective bodies.

LITERATURE.

LITERATURE is at preſent in a very advanced ſtate throughout almoſt all Germany, but particularly in the Proteſtant ſtates. The preſs teems with innumerable publications, but this *furor ſcribendi*, as is allowed by the moſt ſenſible Germans, gives riſe to a multiplicity of wretched pedantic compilations. 'Tis but about half a century ſince the German language has been purified and cultivated, ſince which various works of taſte and elegance, as well as ſuperiour productions in the different walks of ſcience, have appeared in it.

There are 38 Univerſities in Germany; 19 Proteſtant, 17 Catholic, and 2 which partake of both; beſides a number of Literary Societies and Academic Inſtitutions; and education in general is particularly attended to, even in the very loweſt ranks.

LITERATURE is obſerved not to be in ſo advanced a ſtate in the Roman Catholic as in the reformed part of Germany; and as the former is the moſt prevalent perſuaſion in the Auſtrian dominions, they are not eſteemed ſo enlightened as in the Proteſtant ſtates.

There are 6 Univerſities, at Vienna, Prague, Peſt, Lemburgh, Louvain, and Freyburgh. They are, however, deemed the moſt faulty of all the German inſtitutions for education.

There are beſides 6 Colleges, ſeveral Normal Schools, and many Academies of Arts and Sciences as well as Literary Societies. Under the preſent Emperor the Arts and Sciences bid fair to make conſiderable progreſs.

The two ſupreme Courts of judicature for the Empire, after the Diet, are the Imperial Chamber, ſeated at Wetzler, of which the firſt judge and two preſidents are named by the Empire, and the 27 counſellors by the States of the Empire. The Aulic Council, paid by and intirely depending upon the Emperor, conſiſts of a preſident and 17 counſellors, 7 whereof are Proteſtants. The Privy Council of State has a preſident and 24 counſellors, either princes or counts of the Empire, and 10 ſecretaries. The Council of Finances has 2 preſidents, a director, 14 aſſeſſors, and 6 ſecretaries. The Imperial Council of War has 2 preſidents, who are generals of the army, and 7 counſellors, who are marſhals of the camp or colonels, with an auditor, ſecretaries, and clerks. There are likewiſe inferiour tribunals; beſides which the Emperor is always ready to receive petitions of complaint, which he examines into and generally grants ſpeedy redreſs.

The arrangement of the laws publiſhed by the late King, and intitled the *Frederician Code*, is admired for its juſtneſs, ſimplicity, and conciſeneſs. Hence ſuits are ſpeedily terminated and with little expenſe, there being but few lawyers, and every man at liberty to plead his own cauſe.

The Superiour Court of Juſtice is at Berlin, and the different Regencies from the principal Tribunals in the Provinces.

The Police is extremely well taken care of, and the government inſures the houſes againſt fire.

* There are 4 Grand Chapters, one of them compoſed of nobility; 2 Convents for men, 1 of which is Lutheran; a famous Abbey at Quedlinberg, and one Cathedral.

The Palatinate of the Rhine is exceedingly well cultivated, abounds with corn, wine, fruit, hemp, flax, and tobacco of excellent quality.

Bavaria is much leſs improved; it however produces conſiderably of corn, cattle, wood, and ſalt. Its iron mines form an important object and furniſhes employment to numbers.

Vaſſalage ſtill exiſts in great part of theſe dominions.

For PUBLIC AFFAIRS there are the Privy Council of State and the Aulic Council are the chief in Public Affairs. There are beſides a Chamber of Finances and of Commerce, a Council for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, a Court of Money and Mint, a Court of Wards, a College of Cenſure, and a Fœdal Chamber; alſo various Regencies, Bailiwics, and Præfectures.

The Civil Law prevails in general.

SAXONY is eſteemed the chief ſeat of German Literature; nor are the Sciences more univerſally underſtood in

LITERATURE.

LITERATURE, though in an improved ſtate, yet ſtands here by no means ſo high as in other parts of the Empire.

The inhabitants of the Palatinate of the Rhine are much more enlightened and better informed than throughout the reſt of the dominions.

There are 2 Univerſities, at Ingolſtadt and Heidelburgh, and an Academy of Arts and Sciences at Munich.

SAXONY is in general well cultivated, which added to the ſuperiour goodneſs of its ſoil, affords abundance of corn, oil,

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, SOIL, &c.

From the great extent of the empire every variety of ſoil is to be met with, but 'tis upon the whole more fertile than otherwiſe. The middle parts are moſt productive in corn and cattle; the ſouthern abound with excellent wines and fruits. The northern parts, from their coldneſs, are rather unfavourable to vegetation; however, agriculture throughout improves exceedingly.

Their mines, though early explored, ſtill continue great ſources of wealth. They produce, excepting tin, almoſt every mineral. Of quickſilver, one mine alone is computed to yield 50,000 pounds weight a year.

They furniſh the fineſt ſort of clay for porcelain, and have excellent and extenſive ſalt works.

The ſeveral provinces of this kingdom differ much in their fertility and produce.

Agriculture is highly encouraged, government giving large premiums for that purpoſe; and Pruſſia muſt, upon the whole, be conſidered as abounding in corn, timber, hemp, flax, and various minerals.

The fiſheries are conſiderable, and the mines, altogether, ſaid to maintain near 90,000 families, and produce annually 1,300,000 Dollars, or £. 227,500. The cattle, particularly ſheep and goats, are remarkably good. Large quantities of madder are produced as well as wine, ſilk, &c.

Brandenburg yields an extraordinary fine clay for porcelain.

The natural productions of Pruſſia afford numerous materials for Commerce; and the maritime provinces are ſaid to poſſeſs no leſs than 1,200 ſhips, giving employment to above 12,000 ſeamen. The extent and value of its mines have been before noticed. Its fiſheries are much improved. Its manufactures numerous and extenſive, particularly thoſe of linen, woollen, cotton, ſilk, and leather: the number of hands employed therein are computed at 123,000, beſides a great number in the works of hardware, chymicals, ſugar, &c. The whole manufacturing people are eſtimated at upwards of 165,000, the produce of whoſe induſtry amounts to more than 30,000,000 of Dollars, or £. 5,250,000 ſterling, annually.

The balance of trade is the more conſiderable in favour of Pruſſia ſince its adopting the Britiſh commercial policy of prohibiting the export of their raw materials.

These dominions, upon the whole, are amongſt the moſt flouriſhing in Europe. Auſtria is well cultivated, produces corn, oil, wine, cotton, fruits, abundance of ſalt and various minerals. Bohemia is not ſo highly cultivated, but produces many minerals, abundance of flax and hemp, and various mineral waters. Sileſia furniſhes excellent flax, which is manufactured into the beſt cloths. Lombardy is highly cultivated, the ſoil excellent, and the population ſuperiour to all the reſt of the dominions; it produces vaſt quantities of ſilk, corn, and linen. Hungary produces wines, tobacco, hemp, barilla, cotton, and has rich ſilver mines. The Netherlands raiſe abundance of corn, madder, and flax; they are alſo famous for their fiſheries and thread lace.

TUSCANY abounds in excellent wines, fruits, oil, corn, ſilk, &c. it is beſides very well peopled.

COMMERCE.

From the central ſituation of this empire, its commerce with the reſt of Europe is very extenſive. Its minerals are decidedly the firſt native articles for trade; after which its mineral waters, ſalt, hemp, flax, linen, ſilk, wines, from the Rhine, Swabia, &c. fruits, corn, cattle, ſtuffs, cloths, timber, porcelain, wrought iron and ſteel, drugs, oil, and colours are the principal.

The Artizans furniſhed by the revocation of the edict of Nantz, enables Germany no longer to ſtand in need of the wrought ſilks of other countries.

Great commercial fairs ſtill exiſt in Germany, and it is conſidered upon the whole that the balance of trade is in its favour.

COMMERCE is at preſent in a very flouriſhing ſtate, by the care of the preſent Emperor; and from the encouragement held out to foreign merchants and artiſans, manufactures multiply every where.

BOHEMIA and SILESIA furniſh excellent linens, thread, paper, drugs, &c. The wines and minerals of Hungary, their horſes, cattle, cotton, &c. the prodigious ſalt works of Gallicia, the woollen manufactures of Lintz, the manufactures of glaſs, hardware, porcelain, and the vaſt quantities of tobacco raiſed and manufactured, furniſh articles continually in demand; and the declaring TRIESTE (which is the centre of Auſtrian commerce) a free port, all conſpire to advance the commercial conſequence of the Auſtrian dominions.

The natural productions of Pruſſia afford numerous materials for Commerce; and the maritime provinces are ſaid to poſſeſs no leſs than 1,200 ſhips, giving employment to above 12,000 ſeamen. The extent and value of its mines have been before noticed. Its fiſheries are much improved. Its manufactures numerous and extenſive, particularly thoſe of linen, woollen, cotton, ſilk, and leather: the number of hands employed therein are computed at 123,000, beſides a great number in the works of hardware, chymicals, ſugar, &c. The whole manufacturing people are eſtimated at upwards of 165,000, the produce of whoſe induſtry amounts to more than 30,000,000 of Dollars, or £. 5,250,000 ſterling, annually.

The balance of trade is the more conſiderable in favour of Pruſſia ſince its adopting the Britiſh commercial policy of prohibiting the export of their raw materials.

The Palatinate of the Rhine has various manufactures. The town of Frankenteil is the principal ſeat of induſtry. Their moſt important article is porcelain. Bavaria has very few fabrics, and commerce is there ſupported by natural productions, particularly their minerals and the great ſalt works of *Salſburg*, which enable them to make returns for the large quantities of manufactured commodities which they derive from other countries, ſo that the balance is very little againſt them.

Besides the many natural productions of Saxony, as it abounds with manufactures, its commerce is very extenſive.

COLONIES.

From the nature of the confederacy forming the German Empire there cannot appertain any Colonies to it.

The Auſtrian government cannot properly be ſaid to poſſeſs any COLONIES, unleſs we ſhould conſider as ſuch the provinces of Red Ruſſia and Little Poland, which have been ſo unjuſtly wreſted from the Poliſh dominions, and which the Emperor has exerted himſelf to make as valuable and improved as poſſible. Several induſtrious German families have been fixed there and now form a conſiderable addition of ſtrength to the Houſe of Auſtria.

Pruſſia has no ſettlements which can come under the deſcription of Colonies, except the fort of Great Frederickſburg on the coaſt of Guinea, belonging to the Embden Company, and alſo unleſs that, like as in the account of Auſtria, we conſider the Poliſh acquiſitions as ſuch; however, contrary to the general rule of coloniſing, by encouraging and increaſing population, the late King carried away a number of families from thence into his hereditary dominions in 1771.

But ſince that period, Poliſh Pruſſia has been much encouraged and improved.

NONE.

NONE.

OBSERVATIONS.

GERMANY.

About the year 800, Germany, after having been long a prey to a variety of invaders, and parcelled into numerous little ſovereignties without acknowledging any as ſupreme, was, by the addreſs of the Emperor *Charlemagne*, reduced to one dominion, and continued under his deſcendants, ſtiled the *Carlovignian* race, till the deceaſe of *Louis* the 4th in 912, when the different princes, eccleſiaſtical and ſecular, uniting, aſſumed their independence, rejected the race of *Charlemagne*, and elected *Conrade*, Duke of Franconia, Emperor. The right of election continued in the princes generally, and they occaſionally choſe from different families. Through the meanneſs of ſome of the emperors receiving the crown at the hand of the Pope, the biſhops of Rome inſiſted upon their conſent being neceſſary to ratify the election: which claim gave riſe to many dreadful wars.

In the reign of *Otho* the 3d. in 984, the right of election became veſted in a ſelect number of princes, who were either great officers of the Emperor's houſhold, or poſſeſſing poſts depending upon his will. In 1273, *Rodolphus*, Count of Hapſburg, head of the Houſe of Auſtria, was elected, and in his line the imperial crown has continued with few exceptions ever ſince.

In 1347, the Golden Bull of *Charles* IV. of Auſtria, limiting the electors to 7, was promulgated; ſince which two have been added, one in 1649, (Brandenburg) and one in 1692, (Brunſwic-Hanover): And in 1777, they were reduced to 8, by two electorates centering in one Prince. In 1511, Germany was divided into different circles, or provinces, by the Emperor and an aſſembly at Treves.

Continued from GERMANY.

The Emperor *Charles* VI. having no ſon, extended the right of primogeniture in 1713, to the female deſcendants of his houſe, to preſerve the indiviſibility of his hereditary dominions; which, by the pragmatic ſanction in 1731 and 1740, was guarantied by moſt of the ſovereigns in Europe. In virtue of this, the dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria deſcended to the preſent Emperor *Joſeph*, ſon of *Maria Thereſa*, daughter of *Charles* VI. by *Francis*, Duke of Lorrain and Bar, the laſt Emperor.

PRUSSIA.

The ancient inhabitants of Pruſſia, deſcended from the Sclavonians, long continued Pagans and independent, after ſucceſsfully reſiſting various attempts of Chriſtian princes to enſlave them, under the pretence of converſion: but about 1230, the knights of the Teutonic order made a conqueſt of them and acquired their territory, where they committed ſuch barbarities as to excite the efforts of the natives to expel them; and, after various ſtruggles, Poliſh Pruſſia was allowed to continue free, under the protection of the King of Poland, and the Knights and Grand Maſter of the order to poſſeſs the reſt as vaſſals of Poland. In 1525, the Margrave of Brandenburg, the laſt Grand Maſter, embraced Lutheraniſm, rendered Eaſt Pruſſia independent, and got himſelf acknowledged Duke with the right of inheritance to his family as a Poliſh fief. In 1649, the Margrave was raiſed to the rank of an Elector of the Empire. In 1657, Pruſſia was freed from vaſſalage to Poland, and in 1701, *Frederic William* was, in a ſolemn Aſſembly of the States, raiſed to the dignity of King, which was ſoon after acknowledged by moſt Chriſtian powers, and confirmed by the Peace of Utrecht. The King was acknowledged by Poland only in 1764.

PALATINE of the RHINE and of BAVARIA.

The Elector Palatine is Arch Steward and Vicar of the Empire, deſcended from the ancient *Dukes* of *Bavaria*, a branch of the *Guelphian* family. The dominion of the Palatinate of the Rhine became veſted in them by *Otho* the 2d, of Bavaria, marrying, in 1253, with the heireſs of the Prince Palatine. Their ſon *Louis* poſſeſſed both dominions; but their grandſons, *Louis* and *Rodolphus*, ſeparated the Electorates, the former taking the Palatinate of the Rhine, the latter Bavaria. The Elector Palatine, *Frederic* V. being choſen King of Bohemia, in 1619, was by the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. (for having aſſumed a ſovereignty the Houſe of *Auſtria* claimed) ſtripped of his hereditary dominions, the greateſt part of which were however afterwards reſtored to his ſon and ſucceſſor. The branch of Bavaria became extinct with the Elector *Maximilian-Joſeph* in 1777, and his dominions went to the Palatinate branch of the family which now poſſeſſes the united Electorates.

ELECTORATE OF SAXONY.

Germany.

LATITUDE
45° : 55° North.
LONGITUDE
5° : 19° East.

25,000,000
Souls,
upon a surface of 190,000 square miles, being at the rate of 135 inhabitants to each square mile.

4 Middle, Upper and Lower Rhine, Burgundy *, and Franconia.

3 Southern, Austria, Bavaria, and Swabia.

Besides
The Kingdom of Bohemia, including Moravia and Silesia; the 3 Circles of Signiories belonging to the orders of knighthood of the empire, and various inferior lordships and villages.

* Since almost the whole of the 17 Provinces of the Netherlands have been taken from the Empire, but a very small part of this circle remains, and that remainder belongs principally to the House of Austria.

Beside which there are

Frankfort *on the Main*	43,000
Cassell	36,000
Stuttgard	31,400
Lubec	30,000
Mentz	30,000
Brunswic	25,000
Bonne	18,000

when called upon by the Diet, in case of war,

viz.

	Foot	Horse
Upper Saxony	2,707	1,321
Lower Saxony	2,707	1,321
Westphalia	2,707	1,321
Upper Rhine	2,853	491
Lower Rhine	2,707	600
Burgundy	2,707	1,321
Franconia	1,902	980
Austria	5,507	2,321
Bavaria	1,494	800
Swabia	2,707	1,321
Total	27,998	11,997

The whole number of forces in the service of the several German princes have been stated at half a million; others calculate that the Ecclesiastical princes can furnish 74,500 men, the Temporal princes 379,000, and the Emperor 90,000, as head of the House of Austria.

Total 543,500.

tions of a few imperial towns; but in case of WAR, extraordinary Aids, called Roman Months, laid on by the Diet, are contributed by the different circles at the following rate for raising 1¼ million of florins, viz.

	Florins	Xtr.
Upper Saxony	156,360	15
Lower Saxony	156,360	15
Westphalia	156,360	15
Upper Rhine	101,411	30
Lower Rhine	105,634	5
Burgundy	150,380	15
Franconia	113,481	25
Austria	306,390	20
Bavaria	91,261	5
Swabia	156,360	15
Total	1,499,999	40

The actual Revenue of all Germany has been calculated at nearly
£. 18,000,000 Sterling,
or
100 MILLION of Dollars.

as the *Military Expenditure* for defending the Empire at large.

the general defence demands it.

the Archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologn, the King or Elector of Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg (King of Prussia), and of Brunswic-Hanover (King of Great Britain). After election, a capitulation is signed and sworn to by the Emperor, to protect the Roman Catholic religion and See of Rome, though his being of that communion is not essential. As Emperor, he acquires the following privileges, that of Lord Paramount of the Empire, of whom the princes are supposed to hold their dominions in fee; the power of convoking the *Diet* (where he presides personally, or by commissary) and of ratifying its proceedings; of supreme judge, and in his name justice is to be administered; the power of conferring titles, franchisements, and privileges: but he cannot levy taxes, alter any law of the empire, involve it in war, nor make peace without consent of the *Diet*.

The *Diet* is the supreme legislative power; it also makes war and concludes peace, which is binding upon the empire; it can grant the power of voting in the *Diet*, and also take it away as a punishment. It is divided into 3 colleges, the electoral, that of princes, and that of cities, each deliberating and voting separately. It is besides, on account of religion, divided into the Catholic and Protestant bodies, or *Corpus Catholicorum* and *Corpus Evangelicorum*. To become a law, the proposition must be agreed upon by the majority in each of the colleges; it is then a resolution of the Empire, and after receiving the confirmation of the Emperor, becomes an act or statute of the Empire. The fundamental laws are such as settle the constitution of the Empire, being all those acts of the *Diet* which are of a public nature. The 2 supreme courts of judicature are the Imperial Chamber and the Aulic Council, having a concurrent jurisdiction throughout the Empire.

Austria.

LATITUDE
44° : 52° North.
LONGITUDE
22° : 45° East.

19,500,000
Souls,
upon a surface of 180,500 square miles, being at the rate of 108 inhabitants to each square mile.

The Circle of Austria, Bohemia *, Moravia, Austrian Silesia, and Netherlands; all in the German Empire.

Lombardy and part of Istria in Italy.

Hungary, Transylvania and Buckowina, parts of Sclavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia and Morlachia.

Also nearly the whole of Red Russia and Little Poland, gained by partition, and forming what the Austrians now call the kingdoms of Gallicia, and Lodamiria.

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany belongs to the Austrian family, and is possessed by the present Emperor's brother: it contains about 1,250,000 inhabitants.

* Bohemia is a Kingdom and Electorate, but swallowed up in the Emperor's superiour titles.
It is, however, in virtue of the Electorate of Bohemia, that the Emperor has a vote for electing a successor, Austria being but an Archdukedom.

In GERMANY.

Vienna (Austria)	280,000
Gratz (Austria)	35,000
Prague (Bohemia)	80,000
Olmutz (Moravia)	11,000
NETHERLANDS.	
Brussels	90,000
Antwerp	50,000
Ghent	45,000
LOMBARDY.	
Milan	130,000
Pavia	27,600
Cremona	25,000
HUNGARY.	
Presburg	27,000
SCLAVONIA.	
Peterwaradin	125,000
TRANSYLVANIA.	
Cronstadt	20,000
GALLICIA, &c.	
Lemburg	20,000

280,000 MEN
on the Lists.

Household Troops.
2 regts. of Carabineers,
10 —— Curassiers,
8 —— Dragoons,
4 —— Light Horse,
8 —— Hussars,
17 —— for frontiers,
making
Total Cavalry - 44,100
20 batts. Grenadiers 13,182
12 —— Artillery . 11,000
4 compys. of Miners 640
3 —— Sappers . 280
1 batt. Pontoneers . 600
1 corps of Engineers 200
57 regiments of Infantry
4 ditto for Garrisons.
5 departments of Invalids and inferiour corps.
A Military School for 400 Cadets, with
1 for Engineers & Artillery, also
a School for 48 children in every regiment.
The Duke of Tuscany has between 3 & 4,000 soldiers.

From the interiour situation of the Austrian dominions, they do not require any naval protection, nor has the Emperor any marine.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has a few frigates and a corps of 300 marines; his principal port is Leghorn.

The chief ports belonging to the Emperor are Antwerp, Ostend, Trieste, and Fiume.

The REVENUE produces between
90 & 100 MILLION
of Florins,
So that it may be taken at about
£. 10,000,000
Sterling.

The Revenue of the Grand Duchy of TUSCANY, is estimated at
27 MILLION
of Livres,
or
£. 1,125,000
Sterling.

In PEACE the MILITARY CHARGE has been calculated at
70 MILLION
of Livres,
or
26¼ MILLION
of Florins,
being about
£. 3,000,000
Sterling.

The TOTAL EXPENSE, in Peace, amounts but to about half the Revenue; but adding thereto the Military Charges and interest of the Debt, the amount is between
83 & 84 MILLION
of Florins,
or about
£. 9,250,000
Sterling,
So that there arises
A SAVING
of near
£. 750,000.

About
200,000,000
Florins,
or about
£. 22,225,000
Sterling,
for which
18 MILLION
of Florins,
are appropriated annually to pay the Interest and reduce the Capital.

The DEBT of the Grand Duchy of TUSCANY has been for some time extinguished, and the Finances are in a good state.

MONARCHICAL,
and Hereditary to Females.

The hereditary states of Austria and Gallicia have nearly the same government; but Hungary, Transylvania, Sclavonia, &c. Tyrol, and the Netherlands still preserve much of the ancient consequence of their states, and their consent is necessary to any law imposing new taxes or increasing the old ones.

The Netherlands are governed by a Viceroy who resides at Brussels, and the Italian provinces by another resident at Milan; but the military frontier and province of Buckowina have governments intirely military, who are under the direction of the Superiour Council of War, which is fixed at Vienna.

The two supreme Courts of judicature for the Empire, after the Diet, are the Imperial Chamber, seated at Wetzler, of which the first judge and two presidents are named by the Empire, and the 27 counsellors by the States of the Empire. The Aulic Council, paid by and intirely depending upon the Emperor, consists of a president and 17 counsellors, 7 whereof are Protestants. The Privy Council of State has a president and 24 counsellors, either princes or counts of the Empire, and 10 secretaries. The Council of Finances has 2 presidents, a director, 14 assessors, and 6 secretaries. The Imperial Council of War has 2 presidents, who are generals of the army, and 7 counsellors, who are marshals of the camp or colonels, with an auditor, secretaries, and clerks. There are likewise inferiour tribunals; besides which the Emperor is always ready to receive petitions of complaint, which he examines into and generally grants speedy redress.

Prussia.

LATITUDE
49° 20′ : 54° 40′ N.
LONGITUDE
11° 25′ : 19° 25′ E.

6,250,000
Souls,
upon a surface of 60,000 square miles, being at the rate of 104 inhabitants to each square mile.

But the rate of population is much greater in the dominions depending upon the German Empire, the Principality of Halberstadt having 196 and the Duchy of Magdeburg 168 to each square mile.

East and West Prussia, the Duchies of Silesia and Glatz, and the Principalities of Neufchatel and Valengen, all independent of the German Empire.

The Electorate and New Mark of Brandenburg, the Duchies of Pomerania, and Magdeburg; the Principality of Halberstadt; Duchies of Minden, Cleves, Gueldres and Halle; the Counties of Ravensburg, Tecklinburg, Lingen, and Mark; and Principalities of Oestfriesland and Meurs, all depending upon and forming part of the Empire of Germany.
And
Royal or Polish Prussia gained by the partition of Poland.

Berlin	164,000
Koningsberg	62,000
Breslaw	57,000
Magdeburg	30,000
Potsdam	30,000
Stettin	25,500
Frankfort *on the Oder*	20,000
Embden	20,000
Wesel	18,000
Halle	16,000
Halberstadt	11,200
Brandenburg	9,200
Neufchatel	8,000
Schweidnitz	6,250
Cresfeld	5,800
Cleve	5,300

203,000 MEN
On the Lists in time of Peace;
about 190,000 effective.

Household Troops 2,000,
13 regts. of Cavalry,
12 —— Dragoons,
9 —— Hussars,
1 —— Bosniacks,
1 squadn. horse Chasseurs.
57 regts. of Infantry,
7 battalions of Grenadiers,
10 regts. for Garrisons,
5 companies of Chasseurs,
4 regts. of Artillery,
1 compy. horse Artillery,
2 —— of Miners,
1 —— of Pontoneers,
10 —— of garrison Artily.
6 —— of Cadets,
5 —— of Irregulars, and
3 —— of Invalids;
making about
42,000 Cavalry, divided into 6 Inspections, and
161,000 Infantry in 9 Inspections:
Each regt. has its Court of Justice.

Excepting a few frigates, Prussia has no Navy, although the ports of its dominion open to the Baltic sea and German Ocean. It has, however, a very considerable mercantile marine, and every attention is paid by government to increase it, as being so considerable a source of wealth. Three grand canals, uniting with the great rivers, form a navigable communication throughout the kingdom.

At a medium
22,000,000
of Dollars,
or about
£. 3,850,000
Sterling.

The Charge of the MILITARY,
about
£. 2,200,000
Sterling.

£. 3,400,000
Sterling,
which leaves
A SAVING
of
£. 450,000.

NONE,
but a considerable accumulating fund which prevents augmenting the Imposts in time of war.

The Dutch are eager (according to M. Beaufort) to advance money to the Bank of Berlin so low as 2½ per cent.

MONARCHY,
Hereditary to Females.

The power of the Sovereign is absolute and unlimited, but fortunately has been almost always exercised for the advantage of the subject. There is a Council of Regency, composed of the Great Master, the Great Burgrave, the Great Chancellor, and the Great Marshals; also a Board of Commerce and Navigation.

The Government may almost be said to be Military, from the great connexion and influence of the generals and officers, as members of the different Councils and Bailiwicks. Most of the provinces have Assemblies of the States, consisting of the Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Nobility and from the Commons, whose consent is considered necessary to the imposing of taxes.

The Principalities of Neufchatel and Oestfriesland have particular constitutions regarding their commerce.

Servitude still exists in most of the provinces, but the power of the lords over their vassals is extremely limited.

The arrangement of the laws published by the late King, and intitled the *Fredrician Code*, is admired for its justness, simplicity, and conciseness. Hence suits are speedily terminated and with little expense, there being but few lawyers, and every man at liberty to plead his own cause.

The Superiour Court of Justice is at Berlin, and the different Regencies from the principal Tribunals in the Provinces.

The Police is extremely well taken care of, and the government insures the houses against fire.

Palatinate of the Rhine and Electorate of Bavaria.

2,250,000
Souls,
upon a surface of 16,816 square miles, being at the rate of about 134 Inhabitants to each square mile.

The Duchies of Bavaria and Neuberg.

The High Palatinate of Bavaria, Mindelheim, and Weissenstag.

The Principality of Sousbach.

The Palatinate of the Rhine.

The Duchies of Berg and Juliers.

The Counties of Veldentz, Spanheim, and Marche.
And
The Lordship of Ravenstein.

Munich	35,000
Manheim	25,000
Dusseldorf	20,000
Frankenteil	14,000
Heidelburgh	12,500

20,000 MEN,
capable of being increased to
50,000
viz.
Horse, Foot, and Swiss Guards.
3 regts. of Cavalry,
3 —— Dragoons,
1 —— Hussars, and
12 —— Infantry,
a corps of Artillery, Engineers, and Invalids.

NONE.

But the Elector Palatine, in conjunction with the Duke of Wirtemberg, aims at establishing a navigation on the Necker, which passes through their dominions.

11 MILLION
of Florins,
about
£. 1,031,250
Sterling.

M. Beaufort calculates the Charge of the Army at about
5,500,000
Livres,
near
£. 230,000
Sterling.

24 MILLION
of Livres,
or
£. 1,000,000.
Consequently, there is
A SAVING
of
£. 31,250.

In 1779 it was near
£. 5,000,000
Sterling,
but in a state of liquidation at present.

SOVEREIGNTY,
Hereditary to Males only.

The sovereign authority is unlimited throughout the dominions, except in the Duchies of Berg and Juliers, which are governed by their respective states. The rest of the Electorate is divided into 6 Grand Military Governments and 18 small Commanderies.

The Privy Council of State and the Aulic Council are the chief in Public Affairs. There are besides a Chamber of Finances and of Commerce, a Council for Ecclesiastical Affairs, a Court of Money and Mint, a Court of Wards, a College of Censure, and a Fœdal Chamber; also various Regencies, Bailiwics, and Præfectures.

The Civil Law prevails in general.

Electorate of Saxony.

1,752,000
Souls,
upon a surface of 11,680 square miles, being at the rate of 150 to each square mile.

The Duchies of Saxony and Mersburg.

The Marquisates of Lusatia and Misnia.

The Divisions of Leipsic, Archimontagna, Weissenfels, Zeitz, South Voightland, Osterland, part of Thuringia, and Henneberg, with some lesser dependencies.

Dresden	70,000
Leipsic	32,000
Zittaw	18,000
Wirtenberg	24,000
Freyburg	9,200

On the Lists,
30,000 MEN.
1 regt. of Foot Guards,
1 —— Grenadier do.
a Swiss Guard,
12 regts. of Infantry,
5 companies of Garrison Troops.
3 regts. of Cuirassiers,
2 —— light Horse,
2 —— Dragoons,
a corps of Artillery,
—— Engineers,
—— Pontoneers,
besides Cadets and Invalids.

NONE,

But a good mercantile marine on the great rivers, the Elbe, Mulda, Nisse, and Saal.

Above
£. 1,150,000
Sterling.

Near
£. 260,000
Sterling.

About
£. 1,085,000
Sterling;
Consequently,
A SAVING
of
£. 65,000
per annum.

In 1780, the DEBT was about
120 MILLION
of Livres Tournois,
or
£. 5,000,000
Sterling,
at 3½ per Cent.
But through a plan of œconomy this Debt is nearly liquidated,
£. 154,000 per annum being appropriated towards paying off the capital, and the Finances are now in a flourishing state.

SOVEREIGNTY,
Hereditary only to Males.

The Government is extremely mild, the Sovereign authority being tempered by the power of the States. Higher and Lower Lusatia have a peculiar constitution; the Elector has a Governor-General there, but the states of those provinces enjoy great privileges. The Elector enjoys the privilege *de non appellando*.

For PUBLIC AFFAIRS there are the Privy Council of State, a Chamber of Commerce and Finances, and a Council of War. The Superiour Court of Justice, Court of Wards, different Regencies, Bailiwics, and Municipalities.

The Police is well administered throughout all the Electorate.

The Elector's right *de non appellando* extends both to civil and criminal matters.

Electorate of Hanover.

1,062,500
Souls,
upon a surface of 10,330 square miles, being at the rate of about 103 inhabitants to each square mile.

The Duchies of Lawenburgh, Lunenburg, & Brunswic Zell, Calenburg or Hanover, Grubenhagen and Gottingen,
with
Bremen and Verden,
all in Lower Saxony.
And
Hoye, Diepholt and Bentheim,
in the Circle of Westphalia.

Bremen	28,000
Hanover	20,000
Zell	12,600
Lunenburgh	11,000
Gottingen	8,000

20,000 MEN,
capable of great increase.
11 regiments of Cavalry, Dragoons, & Hussars.
14 regiments of Infantry, &c.
1 corps of Engineers & Artillery.
4 battalions of Garrison Troops.
10 battalions of Provincial Troops.

NONE,

But a considerable mercantile marine on the great rivers Elbe and Weser.

About
£. 820,000
Sterling.

Near
£. 230,000
Sterling.

Near
£. 782,000,
Consequently
A SAVING
of
£. 38,000
per annum.

The DEBT a few years ago (according to M. Beaufort) amounted to
130 MILLION
of
Livres Tournois,
near
£. 5,500,000
Sterling.
To its reduction the the Surplus Revenue and a Capitation Tax have been applied, so that it is at present nearly extinguished.

SOVEREIGNTY,
Hereditary.

The sovereign power is administered by the Lords of the Regency, appointed by the Elector, King of Great Britain.

Throughout all the provinces they possess a considerable share of freedom, the people being represented in the Assemblies of the States. No government can be more mild, and an air of content is spread over all the inhabitants.

The Conseil Intimè, the High Court of Justice, and the Regency are the principal; besides which every province has its municipal administration with the inferiour divisions into Bailiwics, &c. The Police is excellent and Justice fairly administered. The Elector enjoys the right *de non appellando* in all criminal affairs, but in civil processes only as far as 2,000 florins.

…ds it.

…the Archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologn, the King of Elector of Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg (King of Prussia), and of Brunswic-Hanover (King of Great Britain). After election, a capitulation is signed and sworn to by the Emperor, to protect the Roman Catholic religion and See of Rome, though his being of that communion is not essential. As Emperor, he acquires the following privileges, that of Lord Paramount of the Empire, of whom the princes are supposed to hold their dominions in fee; the power of convoking the *Diet* (where he presides personally, or by commissary) and of ratifying its proceedings; of supreme judge, and in his name justice is to be administered; the power of conferring titles, franchisements, and privileges: but he cannot levy taxes, alter any law of the empire, involve it in war, nor make peace without consent of the *Diet*.

The *Diet* is the supreme legislative power; it also makes war and concludes peace, which is binding upon the empire; it can grant the power of voting in the *Diet*, and also take it away as a punishment. It is divided into 3 colleges, the electoral, that of princes, and that of cities, each deliberating and voting separately. It is besides, on account of religion, divided into the Catholic and Protestant bodies, or *Corpus Catholicorum* and *Corpus Evangelicorum*. To become a law, the proposition must be agreed upon by the majority in each of the colleges; it is then a resolution of the Empire, and after receiving the confirmation of the Emperor, becomes an act or statute of the Empire. The fundamental laws are such as settle the constitution of the Empire, being all those acts of the *Diet* which are of a public nature. The 2 supreme courts of judicature are the Imperial Chamber and the Aulic Council, having a concurrent jurisdiction throughout the Empire.

…the *Calvinist*, called also the Reformed, near the Rhine. Civil wars considerably deranged this settlement; it was however established by the celebrated Peace of Westphalia, that the religion of the Seven States should remain as in 1624.

The Romish superiour clergy consist of 8 Archbishops, 40 Bishops, and many Abbots.

The Protestant clergy are governed by Consistories under the sovereign of each state.

The Corpus Catholicorum is under the direction of the Archbishop, Elector of Mentz; and the Corpus Evangelicorum, or Protestants, under the Elector of Saxony, who have the care of the public concerns of their respective bodies.

…ed by the most sensible Germans, gives rise to a multiplicity of wretched pedantic compilations. 'Tis but about half a century since the German language has been purified and cultivated, since which various works of taste and elegance, as well as superiour productions in the different walks of science, have appeared in it.

There are 38 Universities in Germany; 19 Protestant, 17 Catholic, and 2 which partake of both; besides a number of Literary Societies and Academic Institutions; and education in general is particularly attended to, even in the very lowest ranks.

…and cattle; the southern abound with excellent wines and fruits. The northern parts, from their coldness, are rather unfavourable to vegetation; however, agriculture throughout improves exceedingly.

Their mines, though early explored, still continue great sources of wealth. They produce, excepting tin, almost every mineral. Of quicksilver, one mine alone is computed to yield 50,000 pounds weight a year.

They furnish the finest sort of clay for porcelain, and have excellent and extensive salt works.

…wines, from the Rhine, Swabia, &c. fruits, corn, cattle, stuffs, cloths, timber, porcelain, wrought iron and steel, drugs, oil, and colours are the principal.

The Artizans furnished by the revocation of the edict of Nantz, enables Germany no longer to stand in need of the wrought silks of other countries.

Great commercial fairs still exist in Germany, and it is confidered upon the whole that the balance of trade is in its favour.

…sovereignties without acknowledging any as supreme, was, by the address of the Emperor *Charlemagne*, reduced to one dominion, and continued under his descendants, stiled the *Carlovignian* race, till the decease of *Louis* the 4th in 912, when the different princes, ecclesiastical and secular, uniting, assumed their independence, rejected the race of *Charlemagne*, and elected *Conrade*, Duke of Franconia, Emperor. The right of election continued in the princes generally, and they occasionally chose from different families. Through the meanness of some of the emperors receiving the crown at the hand of the Pope, the bishops of Rome insisted upon their consent being necessary to ratify the election: which claim gave rise to many dreadful wars.

In the reign of *Otho* the 3d. in 984, the right of election became vested in a select number of princes, who were either great officers of the Emperor's household, or possessing posts depending upon his will. In 1273, *Rodolphus*, Count of Hapsburg, head of the House of Austria, was elected, and in his line the imperial crown has continued with few exceptions ever since.

In 1347, the Golden Bull of *Charles* IV. of Austria, limiting the electors to 7, was promulgated; since which two have been added, one in 1649, (Brandenburg) and one in 1692, (Brunswic-Hanover): And in 1777, they were reduced to 8, by two electorates centering in one Prince. In 1511, Germany was divided into different circles, or provinces, by the Emperor and an assembly at Treves.

The …AL EXPENSE, …ace, amounts about half the …ue; but add- …hereto the Mi- Charges and …t of the Debt, …mount is be-

…84 MILLION …f Florins, …or about …9,250,000 Sterling, …at there arises SAVING …of near …750,000.

About 200,000,000 Florins, or about £. 22,225,000 Sterling, for which 18 MILLION of Florins, are appropriated annually to pay the Interest and reduce the Capital.

The DEBT of the Grand Duchy of TUSCANY has been for some time extinguished, and the Finances are in a good state.

MONARCHICAL, *and Hereditary to Females.*

The hereditary states of Austria and Gallicia have nearly the same government; but Hungary, Transylvania, Sclavonia, &c. Tyrol, and the Netherlands still preserve much of the ancient consequence of their states, and their consent is necessary to any law imposing new taxes or increasing the old ones.

The Netherlands are governed by a Viceroy who resides at Brussels, and the Italian provinces by another resident at Milan; but the military frontier and province of Buckowina have governments intirely military, who are under the direction of the Superiour Council of War, which is fixed at Vienna.

The two supreme Courts of judicature for the Empire, after the Diet, are the Imperial Chamber, seated at Wetzler, of which the first judge and two presidents are named by the Empire, and the 27 counsellors by the States of the Empire. The Aulic Council, paid by and intirely depending upon the Emperor, consists of a president and 17 counsellors, 7 whereof are Protestants. The Privy Council of State has a president and 24 counsellors, either princes or counts of the Empire, and 10 secretaries. The Council of Finances has 2 presidents, a director, 14 assessors, and 6 secretaries. The Imperial Council of War has 2 presidents, who are generals of the army, and 7 counsellors, who are marshals of the camp or colonels, with an auditor, secretaries, and clerks. There are likewise inferiour tribunals; besides which the Emperor is always ready to receive petitions of complaint, which he examines into and generally grants speedy redress.

ROMAN CATHOLIC,

But every religious sect has toleration, and Protestants are admitted into the government, magistracy, and army; even Jews have in several parts of the Austrian dominions a permanent establishment and many privileges, particularly of sending their children to the universities and public schools. The present Emperor is distinguished by the most tolerant religious principles.

There are 5 Archbishops and 15 Bishops. At the beginning of this reign there were 2,000 Convents of Monks and Nuns, which are now reduced to 1,143. The wealth of those suppressed amounted to near 11 million sterling; the interest of which has been appropriated to the increasing parochial revenues, improving and endowing schools, &c.

Tuscany has 3 Archbishops, 2 Bishops, 2 Universities, and an Academy of Sciences and Arts.

LITERATURE is observed not to be in so advanced a state in the Roman Catholic as in the reformed part of Germany; and as the former is the most prevalent persuasion in the Austrian dominions, they are not esteemed so enlightened as in the Protestant states.

There are 6 Universities, at Vienna, Prague, Pest, Lemburgh, Louvain, and Freyburgh. They are, however, deemed the most faulty of all the German institutions for education.

There are besides 6 Colleges, several Normal Schools, and many Academies of Arts and Sciences as well as Literary Societies. Under the present Emperor the Arts and Sciences bid fair to make considerable progress.

These dominions, upon the whole, are amongst the most flourishing in Europe. Austria is well cultivated, produces corn, oil, wine, cotton, fruits, abundance of salt and various minerals. Bohemia is not so highly cultivated, but produces many minerals, abundance of flax and hemp, and various mineral waters. Silesia furnishes excellent flax, which is manufactured into the best cloths. Lombardy is highly cultivated, the soil excellent, and the population superiour to all the rest of the dominions; it produces vast quantities of silk, corn, and linen. Hungary produces wines, tobacco, hemp, barilla, cotton, and has rich silver mines. The Netherlands raise abundance of corn, madder, and flax; they are also famous for their fisheries and thread lace.

TUSCANY abounds in excellent wines, fruits, oil, corn, silk, &c. it is besides very well peopled.

COMMERCE is at present in a very flourishing state, by the care of the present Emperor; and from the encouragement held out to foreign merchants and artisans, manufactures multiply every where.

BOHEMIA and SILESIA furnish excellent linens, thread, paper, drugs, &c. The wines and minerals of Hungary, their horses, cattle, cotton, &c. the prodigious salt works of Gallicia, the woollen manufactures of Lintz, the manufactures of glass, hardware, porcelain, and the vast quantities of tobacco raised and manufactured, furnish articles continually in demand; and the declaring TRIESTE (which is the centre of Austrian commerce) a free port, all conspire to advance the commercial consequence of the Austrian dominions.

The Austrian government cannot properly be said to possess any COLONIES, unless we should consider as such the provinces of Red Russia and Little Poland, which have been so unjustly wrested from the Polish dominions, and which the Emperor has exerted himself to make as valuable and improved as possible. Several industrious German families have been fixed there and now form a considerable addition of strength to the House of Austria.

Continued from GERMANY.

The Emperor *Charles* VI. having no son, extended the right of primogeniture in 1713, to the female descendants of his house, to preserve the indivisibility of his hereditary dominions; which, by the pragmatic sanction in 1731 and 1740, was guarantied by most of the sovereigns in Europe. In virtue of this, the dominions of the House of Austria descended to the present Emperor *Joseph*, son of *Maria Theresa*, daughter of *Charles* VI. by *Francis*, Duke of Lorrain and Bar, the last Emperor.

…,400,000 …terling, …hich leaves …AVING …of …50,000.

NONE, but a considerable accumulating fund which prevents augmenting the Imposts in time of war.

The Dutch are eager (according to M. Beaufort) to advance money to the Bank of Berlin so low as 2½ per cent.

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The Superiour Court of Justice is at Berlin, and the different Regencies from the principal Tribunals in the Provinces.

The Police is extremely well taken care of, and the government insures the houses against fire.

THE REFORMED RELIGION.

Both Lutheran and Calvinist are established, but particularly the former.

There is, however, so little power annexed to the religion established, that, being unable to oppress any other, all professions live happily together and are liberally tolerated.

There is a vast number of Roman Catholics in the dominions, particularly in Polish Prussia, where they have a bishop. There are also many Jews.

The established religion is under the direction of the General Consistory, formed of Superintendants, Rectors, and Ecclesiastical Counsellors.

There are 6 Universities in different cities; that of Koningsberg most celebrated. A Military School and a School for Cadets at Berlin. An Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, founded by the late King, at Berlin, under whom Literature and the Elegant Arts have made a rapid progress, and to whom the present high state of education and of the Arts and Sciences must be chiefly attributed.

* There are 4 Grand Chapters, one of them composed of nobility; 2 Convents for men, 1 of which is Lutheran; a famous Abbey at Quedlinberg, and one Cathedral.

The several provinces of this kingdom differ much in their fertility and produce.

Agriculture is highly encouraged, government giving large premiums for that purpose; and Prussia must, upon the whole, be considered as abounding in corn, timber, hemp, flax, and various minerals.

The fisheries are considerable, and the mines, altogether, said to maintain near 90,000 families, and produce annually 1,300,000 Dollars, or £. 227,500. The cattle, particularly sheep and goats, are remarkably good. Large quantities of madder are produced as well as wine, silk, &c.

Brandenburg yields an extraordinary fine clay for porcelain.

The natural productions of Prussia afford numerous materials for Commerce; and the maritime provinces are said to possess no less than 1,200 ships, giving employment to above 12,000 seamen. The extent and value of its mines have been before noticed. Its fisheries are much improved. Its manufactures numerous and extensive, particularly those of linen, woollen, cotton, silk, and leather: the number of hands employed therein are computed at 123,000, besides a great number in the works of hardware, chymicals, sugar, &c. The whole manufacturing people are estimated at upwards of 165,000, the produce of whose industry amounts to more than 30,000,000 of Dollars, or £. 5,250,000 sterling, annually.

The balance of trade is the more considerable in favour of Prussia since its adopting the British commercial policy of prohibiting the export of their raw materials.

Prussia has no settlements which can come under the description of Colonies, except the fort of Great Frederickiburg on the coast of Guinea, belonging to the Embden Company, and also unless that, like as in the account of Austria, we consider the Polish acquisitions as such; however, contrary to the general rule of colonising, by encouraging and increasing population, the late King carried away a number of families from thence into his hereditary dominions in 1771.

But since that period, Polish Prussia has been much encouraged and improved.

PRUSSIA.

The ancient inhabitants of Prussia, descended from the Sclavonians, long continued Pagans and independent, after successfully resisting various attempts of Christian princes to enslave them, under the pretence of conversion: but about 1230, the knights of the Teutonic order made a conquest of them and acquired their territory, where they committed such barbarities as to excite the efforts of the natives to expel them; and, after various struggles, Polish Prussia was allowed to continue free, under the protection of the King of Poland, and the Knights and Grand Master of the order to possess the rest as vassals of Poland. In 1525, the Margrave of Brandenburg, the last Grand Master, embraced Lutheranism, rendered East Prussia independent, and got himself acknowledged Duke with the right of inheritance to his family as a Polish fief. In 1649, the Margrave was raised to the rank of an Elector of the Empire. In 1657, Prussia was freed from vassalage to Poland, and in 1701, *Frederic William* was, in a solemn Assembly of the States, raised to the dignity of King, which was soon after acknowledged by most Christian powers, and confirmed by the Peace of Utrecht. The King was acknowledged by Poland only in 1764.

…MILLION …f Livres, or …000,000. …nsequently, …there is SAVING of 31,250.

In 1779 it was near £. 5,000,000 Sterling, but in a state of liquidation at present.

SOVEREIGNTY, *Hereditary to Males only.*

The sovereign authority is unlimited throughout the dominions, except in the Duchies of Berg and Juliers, which are governed by their respective states. The rest of the Electorate is divided into 6 Grand Military Governments and 18 small Commanderies.

The Privy Council of State and the Aulic Council are the chief in Public Affairs. There are besides a Chamber of Finances and of Commerce, a Council for Ecclesiastical Affairs, a Court of Money and Mint, a Court of Wards, a College of Censure, and a Fœdal Chamber; also various Regencies, Bailiwics, and Præfectures.

The Civil Law prevails in general.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Is the established and most prevailing.

The Protestants are numerous, and enjoy toleration in the Palatinate of the Rhine. They are allowed public places of worship, but sometimes feel the weight of the Popish hierarchy with severity.

The Romish Clergy are numerous and richly endowed.

LITERATURE, though in an improved state, yet stands here by no means so high as in other parts of the Empire.

The inhabitants of the Palatinate of the Rhine are much more enlightened and better informed than throughout the rest of the dominions.

There are 2 Universities, at Ingolstadt and Heidelburgh, and an Academy of Arts and Sciences at Munich.

The Palatinate of the Rhine is exceedingly well cultivated, abounds with corn, wine, fruit, hemp, flax, and tobacco of excellent quality.

Bavaria is much less improved; it however produces considerably of corn, cattle, wood, and salt. Its iron mines form an important object and furnishes employment to numbers.

Vassalage still exists in great part of these dominions.

The Palatinate of the Rhine has various manufactures. The town of Frankenteil is the principal seat of industry. Their most important article is porcelain. Bavaria has very few fabrics, and commerce is there supported by natural productions, particularly their minerals and the great salt works of *Salsburg*, which enable them to make returns for the large quantities of manufactured commodities which they derive from other countries, so that the balance is very little against them.

NONE.

PALATINE of the RHINE and of BAVARIA.

The Elector Palatine is Arch Steward and Vicar of the Empire, descended from the ancient *Dukes* of *Bavaria*, a branch of the *Guelphian* family. The dominion of the Palatinate of the Rhine became vested in them by *Otho* the 2d, of Bavaria, marrying, in 1253, with the heiress of the Prince Palatine. Their son *Louis* possessed both dominions; but their grandsons, *Louis* and *Rodolphus*, separated the Electorates, the former taking the Palatinate of the Rhine, the latter Bavaria. The Elector Palatine, *Frederic* V. being chosen King of Bohemia, in 1619, was by the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. (for having assumed a sovereignty the House of *Austria* claimed) stripped of his hereditary dominions, the greatest part of which were however afterwards restored to his son and successor. The branch of Bavaria became extinct with the Elector *Maximilian-Joseph* in 1777, and his dominions went to the Palatinate branch of the family which now possesses the united Electorates.

About …085,000 …terling; …sequently, …AVING of …5,000 …nnum.

In 1780, the DEBT was about 120 MILLION of Livres Tournois, or £. 5,000,000 Sterling, at 3¾ per Cent. But through a plan of œconomy this Debt is nearly liquidated, £. 154,000 per annum being appropriated towards paying off the capital, and the Finances are now in a flourishing state.

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The Government is extremely mild, the Sovereign authority being tempered by the power of the States. Higher and Lower Lusatia have a peculiar constitution; the Elector has a Governor-General there, but the states of those provinces enjoy great privileges. The Elector enjoys the privilege *de non appellando*.

For PUBLIC AFFAIRS there are the Privy Council of State, a Chamber of Commerce and Finances, and a Council of War. The Superiour Court of Justice, Court of Wards, different Regencies, Bailiwics, and Municipalities.

The Police is well administered throughout all the Electorate.

The Elector's right *de non appellando* extends both to civil and criminal matters.

LUTHERANISM

Is the established religion.

It is under the direction of a Consistory, composed of Rectors and Superintendants.

All other sects are tolerated. The Roman Catholics enjoy many privileges in Higher and Lower Lusatia. Besides the public exercise of their religion they have a Catholic Chapter and 3 Convents.

This Electorate was formerly much distracted by religious disputes.

SAXONY is esteemed the chief seat of German Literature; nor are the Sciences more universally understood in any other country in Europe. The government has great credit for the numerous and excellent seminaries and public schools established throughout the Electorate. There are 3 Universities, that of Leipsic the most celebrated; also an Academy of Arts and various scientific bodies. At the fair of Leipsic, books are sold to the amount of several hundred thousand Dollars.

SAXONY is in general well cultivated, which added to the superiour goodness of its soil, affords abundance of corn, oil, wine, and fruits; also hemp and flax, tobacco, hops, saffron, &c. Its forests furnish sufficient timber and wood, and its mines form a great source of wealth, yielding besides large quantities of iron, copper, silver, lead, &c. the celebrated *Saxon cobalt*, from whence the beautiful smalt blue is formed.

Besides the many natural productions of Saxony, as it abounds with manufactures, its commerce is very extensive.

The book trade is an essential branch. Dye, stuffs, porcelain, linen, silk and woollen stuffs, hats and glass are principal articles.

The commission and carrying trade, by the great rivers, is considerable, and the commercial balance greatly in their favour. They import wines, East India goods, and some British manufactures.

NONE.

ELECTORATE OF SAXONY.

The Elector of Saxony is Great Marshal of the Empire. The Dukedom began about 880, with *Otho* the Great, and continued in the same family till 1180, when a descendant of the House of *Balenstadt* got the Duchy, and his family held it near 300 years; but the ancient House of *Saxony* was restored in *Frederic* the Warrior, 1423, and from him the Dukes have ever since descended. Disputes with the Emperor *Charles* V. caused the deposal of *John-Frederic* and the setting aside of the Ernestian branch. The House of *Saxony* is now divided into six branches, viz. The Electoral, that of Saxe-Gotha, lineally the eldest; Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Hilberghausen, and Saxe-Cobourg.

…ear …2,000, …quently …VING …of …8,000 …nnum.

The DEBT a few years ago (according to M. Beaufort) amounted to 130 MILLION of Livres Tournois, near £. 5,500,000 Sterling. To its reduction the the Surplus Revenue and a Capitation Tax have been applied, so that it is at present nearly extinguished.

SOVEREIGNTY, *Hereditary.*

The sovereign power is administered by the Lords of the Regency, appointed by the Elector, King of Great Britain.

Throughout all the provinces they possess a considerable share of freedom, the people being represented in the Assemblies of the States. No government can be more mild, and an air of content is spread over all the inhabitants.

The Conseil Intimè, the High Court of Justice, and the Regency are the principal; besides which every province has its municipal administration with the inferiour divisions into Bailiwics, &c. The Police is excellent and Justice fairly administered. The Elector enjoys the right *de non appellando* in all criminal affairs, but in civil processes only as far as 2,000 florins.

LUTHERANISM

Is the established religion, but all others enjoy a perfect toleration and are publicly exercised.

Difference in religious sentiments here, gives no interruption to that harmony which should subsist among fellow citizens.

There are
750 Lutheran parishes,
14 Reformed Communities,
a Romish College,
a Convent,
and some Catholic Churches.

LITERATURE is in a very advanced state throughout these dominions.

The University of Gottingen is deservedly celebrated; and contains about 800 students of different nations, and 60 professors.

There are besides several Colleges and a number of well established Schools throughout the Electorate.

In general, education is much attended to.

Although there are various tracts of heath and marshy ground, the soil in general produces abundance of corn, fruits, hemp, flax, tobacco, madder, and some wine. There are several large salt works. A good deal of cattle are reared, and a great number of excellent horses. Most metals and minerals are found here. The forests furnish sufficient timber and large quantities of pitch and tar.

The natural productions of the Electorate furnish ample materials for commerce, so as to prevent the balance being against them, although their manufactures are not sufficient for consumption.

Cattle, horses, salt, wrought iron, and fuel, are principal articles of export.

Bremen is one of the greatest commercial towns in Germany.

NONE.

ELECTORATE OF HANOVER.

The Elector of Hanover is Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, and descended from the ancient family of the *Guelphs*, Dukes and Electors of Bavaria; one of whom, *Henry* the Lyon, in 1140, married *Maude*, eldest daughter of King *Henry* [Plantagenet] II. of England. Their son, *William*, succeeded to Brunswic-Lunenburg, and his son, *Otho*, was created Duke thereof. The dominions descended in a direct line to Ernest, who divided them, upon his death in 1546, into two branches, that of Brunswic-Lunenburg Wolfenbuttle and Brunswic-Lunenburg Zell. The possessor of the latter, *Ernest Augustus*, was in 1692, raised to the dignity of an elector, before which, he was head of the College of German princes. *Ernest* married *Sophia*, daughter of *Frederic* Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia, by *Elizabeth*, daughter of *James* I. King of England. *Sophia* being the next Protestant heir to the House of *Stuart*, the Parliament fixed the crown of Great Britain upon her on Queen *Anne*'s demise; and *George-Louis* her eldest son, became King of Great Britain in consequence thereof: since which the Electors of Hanover have filled the British throne.

PART III.

STATISTICAL TABLE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, AND STATES IN E[U]R[O]P[E]

DENOMINATION.	POPULATION AND RATE per MILE.	PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.	POPULATION OF CAPITALS.	ARMY.	NAVY.	ANNUAL REVENUE.	MILITARY CHARGES.	GENERAL EXPENSES.	PUBLIC DEBT.	FORM OF GOVERNMENT.	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, &c.	RELIGION.	LITERATURE.	NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, SOIL, &c.
Holland. LATITUDE 51° 20′ : 53° 35′ North. LONGITUDE 2° : 7° East.	2,758,632 Souls, upon a surface of near 10,000 square miles, being at the rate of 275 inhabitants to each square mile, distributed amongſt 113 towns and 1400 villages.	THE VII. UNITED PROVINCES, *viz.* The Dutchy of Gueldres and Zutphen, the Counties of 1 Holland and 2 Zealand, and the 3 the Lordſhips of Utrecht, 4 Friesland, 5 Overyſſel, and 6 Groningen; together with the country of Drenthe under protection of the Union, and the lands of the Generalty, commonly called Dutch Brabant. N. B. The figures refer to their rank in the Confederacy.	Amſterdam . 215,000 Rotterdam . . . 50,000 Leyden . . . . . 48,000 Haarlem . . . . 39,000 Hague . . . . . 38,000 Utretcht . . . . 30,000 Middleburg . . 24,000 Delft . . . . . 20,000 Mæſtricht . . . 18,000 Nimeguen . . . 12,500	37,500 MEN. CAVALRY 3,400, *viz.* The Stadtholderian and Dutch Guards. 6 regiments of Curaſſiers, of 336 men each, and 3 regiments of Dragoons. INFANTRY 34,100, *viz.* 1 regiment each of Dutch, Swiſs, and Walloon Guards. 29 regiments German and Dutch Infantry, 710 each. 5 regiments Swiſs ditto. 1 regt. Artillery. 4 corps of Miners, and a corps of Engineers. The Stadtholder is head of the army as well as navy, under whom, in time of war, is ſometimes a Field Marſhal. The army is capable of increaſe to above 50,000 men.	101 VESSELS, *viz.* 43 of the line from 74 to 50 guns. 47 frigates from 44 to 20 guns. 11 cutters, from 20 to 12 guns. 6000 Sailors in pay. 1 regiment of Marines and 2 corps of Naval Artillery. The marine is governed by the 5 chambers of the admiralty, over each of whom the Stadtholder, as High Admiral of the Republic, preſides, and has a tenth ſhare of all prizes. The fleet is divided into three ſquadrons, diſtributed in the harbours of the Texel, of Rotterdam, and the ports of Zealand.	About 45 MILLION of Florins or Guilders, making £. 3, 937, 500 Sterling.	About 10 MILLION of Florins, or £. 875, 000 Sterling.	Near 46 MILLION of Florins, or £. 4, 025, 000 Sterling. Conſequently, a DEFICIENCY of near 1 million of Florins, or £. 87, 500 Sterling.	Above 2000 MILLION of Florins, or £. 175, 000, 000 Sterling. But there is to be placed againſt this ſum what they have lent to other powers, being above 585 million of Florins, or £. 51, 187, 500, ſo that their debt can be but about 1415 million of Florins, or £. 123, 812, 500 Sterling. Which at an intereſt of 2½ per cent. is but £. 4, 475, 000 per ann. againſt which they receive intereſt from other powers above 25 million of Florins, making £. 2, 187, 500 ſterling; conſequently the balance of intereſt which they have to pay is but £. 2, 267, 500 per ann.	A MIXED REPUBLIC. The ſupreme legiſlative authority of the Union is lodged in the *States General*, or aſſembly of the deputies of the 7 provinces, conſiſting of about 58 members; each province can have but one vote in this aſſembly, though the number of deputies is not ſtrictly limited. Upon very important occaſions, as declaring war, &c. a Committee called the *ſecrette beſoigne* is choſen, in which Holland has two voices. The ancient dignity of Stadtholder is, according to the declaration repeated by the States General, July 4, 1788, fully reſtored, as eſſential to the conſtitution of the republic. This office is hereditary to both ſexes in the family of Naſſau-Dietz, Princes of Orange. The Stadtholder has a conſiderable ſhare of the executive power as captain-general, high-admiral, &c. and more or leſs of the legiſlative, according to the conſtitution of each ſtate. Every province is ſovereign and independent of each other, but in a joint capacity guaranty each others rights, make war, peace, &c.	1ſt. The COUNCIL of STATE, with its preſident the Stadtholder, a treaſurer, and a ſecretary. 2d. The department of the REVENUE. 3d. That of the ARMY and NAVY TREASURY. Alſo the ADMIRALTY, conſiſting of 5 chambers. A CHAMBER of ACCOUNTS for the lands of the generalty, and a Court of Money or MINT. Each province is governed by its own ſtates and peculiar code of laws; upon any deficiency therein, the Roman code is conſulted. The Grand Penſionary preſides in the States of Holland, and poſſeſſes a large authority, as a kind of counterpoiſe to that of the Stadtholder. The magiſtrates in each town are elective, juſtice is in general well adminiſtered, and the regulation of the police carefully attended to.	As REFORMED by CALVIN. The Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and all other chriſtian ſects are liberally tolerated, as are the *Jews*, but the Calviniſts alone can hold civil employments. The church is under the government of the *National Synod*, beſides which there are 9 provincial ones, *all* under the ſuperior control of the *States General*. The foreign Calviniſts have their peculiar ſynods. They reckon 1579 miniſters of the eſtabliſhed religion, (amongſt whom there cannot be ſaid to be any ſuperiority) 90 Walloon, 53 Lutheran miniſters, and 800 Roman Catholic clergy, beſides thoſe of other ſects. There are ſeveral Monaſteries in Dutch Brabant.	There are 5 UNIVERSITIES, viz. At Leyden, Francker, Utrecht, Groeningen, and Harderwyck. Several excellent public ſchools, particularly the *Athenæum* of Amſterdam. There are beſides, in Holland, many ſcientific ſocieties and extenſive public and private libraries, as well as valuable cabinets of natural and other curioſities. Yet upon the whole, literature and the ſciences are conſidered to be rather on the decline in the United Provinces, although their regulations reſpecting education are generally admired.	The SOIL of the provinces is naturally inferior to moſt countries in Europe, being principally a ſwamp redeemed from the ocean by the laborious efforts of its inhabitants, and although incapable of producing ſufficient corn for their ſupport, yet, through dint of culture, yielding various fruits, tobacco, large quantities of madder; alſo fattening abundance of cattle, and raiſing hemp and flax to a conſiderable amount. The Dutch poſſeſs ſcarcely any minerals, except iron, which is found in the dutchy of Gueldres.
Ruſſia. LATITUDE 46° : 72° North. LONGITUDE 23° : 65° East.	The whole Empire is computed to contain 27,000,000 Inhabitants, diſperſed over a ſurface of 5,000,000 ſquare miles, being at the rate of leſs than 6 to each mile. The rate of population, however, differs much throughout the empire. *European Ruſſia* has above 20, while *Aſiatic Ruſſia* has not much above one per mile; *Livonia* and *Eſtlonia* 32; the acquiſitions from Poland 58; and Crimea about 8 per mile.	*European* and *Aſiatic* RUSSIA Is divided into 19 general governments; theſe ſubdivided into 42 inferior or provincial governments; and thoſe again into circles; comprehending in thoſe diviſions, beſides ancient Muſcovy, that great extent of Tartary now called Siberia; Eſthonia, Ingria, Livonia, and parts of Carelia and Finland, acquired from Sweden; the ancient Taurica Cherſoneſus, or Crim Tartary, taken from Turkey*; beſides Poliſh Livonia, the Palatinates of Vitepſk, Miſtiſlaw, and parts of Polſk and Mitik, ſeized by the partition of Poland, and the greateſt part of Courland; containing in the whole above 50 different nations, reducible to the following claſſes: Sclavonian, Lettonian, Finnian, Tartarian, Mongolian, and Tunguſian, beſides the migrated Europeans, chiefly Germans. * Georgia has lately placed itſelf under the protection of Ruſſia.	Peterſburgh . 175,000 Moſcow . . . 210,000 Aſtracan . . . . 70,000 Cronſtadt . . . 60,000 Sula . . . . . 30,000 Riga . . . . . 28,000 Tobolſk . . . . 25,000 Archangel . . . 15,000 Revel . . . . . 10,000 N. B. There are about 550 towns in Ruſſia, including the habitations of the Coſſacks.	About 405,000 MEN. On the liſts above 470,000. Various Houſehold troops . . . 7,891 51 regts. of different regular cavalry 59,662 69 regts. regular infantry, and 12 ditto of Coſſacks 149,520 12 battalions Muſqueteers and 10 of Chaſſeurs 18,360 5 regts. of Artillery, 1 of Engineers, Pioneers, & Train } 29,062 Piquiters . . 6,000 Making in all 271,795 Garriſon Troops, viz. Various infantry 87,000 24 regts. cavalry, Coſſacks, &c. } 46,205 Total 403,000 The army is formed into 9 diviſions, and each of thoſe into 3 corps; the Caucaſian, Orenbergian, and Siberian.	77 VESSELS, *viz.* 34 Ships of the line. 43 frigates, ſloops, and galleys. 20,000 ſailors, &c. Under the command of a High Admiral, 3 Admirals, 3 Vice-Admirals, and 3 Counter Admirals. The chief harbours are thoſe of Cronſtadt, on the Gulph of Finland. 2d. Revel, on the Baltic. 3d. Archangel, on the White, and, 4th. Cherſon, on the Black Sea. There is a Marine Academy at Peterſburg, and a fine dock-yard.	About 29½ MILLION of Rubles, or £. 6, 537, 500 Sterling.	*The* ARMY *Expenſe* is little more than 2 MILLION Rubles, or £. 450, 000. *The* NAVAL *Charge* about 1½ MILLION of Rubles, or £. 337, 500. Total £. 787, 500. The reaſon the army coſts ſo little is, that they are maintained by the diſtricts where they are quartered, and their pay is extremely ſmall. Sailors and gunners receive a ruble a month, and have proviſions when on ſhore, as well as at ſea.	About 28 MILLION of Rubles, or £. 6, 300, 000 Sterling. Conſequently, a SAVING of £. 237, 500.	About 41 MILLION of Rubles or £. 9, 225, 000 Sterling, At an intereſt of 6 per cent. being £. 553, 500 per annum.	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *Hereditary to both Sexes.* By the fundamental law of PETER the Great, the reigning Monarch can appoint the ſucceſſor, without regard to proximity or ſex; but he, or ſhe, muſt be of the Greek religion. The appointment has not been always regarded. There are no conſtitutional controls to the will of the Sovereign, who is completely deſpotic; yet ſince the abolition of the Secret Chancery, there have not been many inſtances of arbitrary exertion. The ancient Ruſſian dignities gave the nobility abſolute authority on their eſtates, but their power was taken away by PETER the Great, the cuſtomary European titles introduced, and they do not now poſſeſs any privileges to proteſt them againſt the unlimited power of the Sovereign. A few conquered provinces, as Livonia and Eſtronia, poſſeſs ſome valuable immunities.	PUBLIC AFFAIRS come under the direction of the Senate, formed into 6 Chambers, 4 for Peterſburgh, and 2 for Moſcow. The members are nominated by the Sovereign, and at their head have a Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor. To them lie appeals from inferior courts.—Under the Senate are various departments, as thoſe of War, Admiralty, the Treaſury, the boards of Commerce, Mines, and Manufactures; the courts of Exchequer or Finances, of Appeals at Moſcow, and of Judicature at Peterſburgh; alſo a Court of Relief for thoſe unable to ſue in the other courts; beſides ſome inferior offices and departments. Governors are appointed to the provinces, in each of which are two courts of juſtice, for civil and criminal matters. — According to the new code of the Empreſs Catharine, in 1776, Juſtice is better adminiſtered; is more ſimple, expeditious, and leſs expenſive than formerly.	The GREEK CHURCH. All other Chriſtian ſects are not only tolerated, but have public places of worſhip allowed them. The Sovereign, ever ſince Peter the Great, is ſupreme in the church, having united the Patriarchate in the Crown, and it is governed under him by a Holy Synod. There are 3 metropolitans, and 28 biſhops; to theſe marriage is forbidden, but allowed to the inferior clergy. There are 474 monaſtries, and for women 79 convents, the whole containing 70,000 perſons; alſo 18,319 pariſhes and cathedrals. The clergy have above 900,000 peaſants belonging to their eſtates. The Catholics have a biſhop of their own at Mohilow; as have alſo the Armenians at Aſtracan. In *Saratow* there are flouriſhing ſettlements of Moravians. In *Aſia* there are ſeveral Mahometans, alſo worſhippers of the Delai Lama, and many Pagans.	Before the time of PETER the Great, Literature ſeems to have been almoſt utterly neglected; it has ſince, however, been much encouraged. PETER founded ſeveral uſeful ſeminaries, particularly for aſtronomy, navigation, and military ſciences. There are two univerſities, thoſe of Moſcow and Peterſburgh, which, like the public ſchools, are chiefly after the German plan. There is another univerſity, or rather ſeminary, for clergy, at Kiew; an academy of ſciences, and ſurgical college, at Peterſburgh, and a magnificent diſpenſary at Moſcow. Learning is infinitely indebted to the preſent Empreſs, as well for founding the univerſity at Peterſburgh, as many excellent public ſchools throughout her dominions; and, from recent ſcientific publications, the Ruſſians bid fair to become eminent in the republic of letters.	From the prodigious extent of the Empire, it has a variety of climates. The northern extremity enjoys a day of 2 months, while the ſouthern has ſcarcely 15 hours ſun at moſt. There is a great variety of ſoil, and it produces almoſt every neceſſary. Agriculture, till within a century, was but little regarded; it is now, however, much attended to. Conſiderable quantities of corn are raiſed in Livonia, alſo tobacco, *flax*, and *hemp*; of the latter the proudce is very great. Their extenſive forefts yield abundance of timber; they have excellent furs, breed great numbers of cattle, and have many valuable mines, yielding almoſt every metal, even gold and ſilver; but thoſe of copper, iron and lead are by far moſt productive.
Denmark AND Norway. LATITUDE 45° : 70° North. LONGITUDE 9° : 32° East.	2,300,000 Souls, upon a ſurface of 182,500 ſquare miles, being at the rate of nearly 13 to each mile, diſtributed amongſt 68 towns, 22 boroughs, 15 cardoms, 932 inferior nobles eſtates, and 7000 villages in Denmark; and 18 towns, 2 cardoms, and 27 nobles eſtates, beſides villages, in Norway. N. B. The rate of population is very unequal in the Daniſh dominions, owing to the principal iſlands at the rate of 175 to each ſquare mile; throughout Denmark it averages 86, the German dominions about 111, the ſouth of Norway about 80, the northern part not quite 2, and in Iceland hardly 1 inhabitant to each ſquare mile.	VII. Governments of Denmark Proper, being The Iſles of 1. Zealand and Bornholm. 2. Fyan and Langland. 3. Laland and Faliter. And in Jutland, 4. Staalburg. 5. Wiburg. 6. Staarhus. And 7. The Dutchy of Slefwick. The IV. Governments of Norway, being Drontheim and Bergen in the North, Chriſtiana and Chriſtianſand South. Alſo Iceland, Daniſh Lapland, Daniſh Holſtein in Lower Saxony, Oldenburg and Delmenhurſt in Weſtphalia, and the Ferro Iſlands in latitude 62 : 63. N. N. B. The city and territory of Hamburg are under the protection of Denmark.	IN DENMARK. Copenhagen . 87,000 Slefwick . . . . 5700 Odenſee . . . . . 5500 Elſinore . . . . . 5000 Staalburg . . . . 4000 IN NORWAY. Bergen . . . . . 18,000 Koningſberg . . 9000 Drontheim . . . . 8000 Chriſtianſand . . 3600 IN GERMANY. Altona . . . . . 24,000 Kiel . . . . . 45,000 In *Alliance*, Hamburgh . . 90,000	75,263 MEN on the Liſts, according to the regulation of 1785. Being for DENMARK, viz. Houſhold Troops 117. 4 regiments of Cavalry, 4 regiments of Dragoons, 2 corps of Huſſars. Foot Guards 483. 16 regiments National and Foreign Infantry, 2 corps of Chaſſeurs, beſides garriſon troops and artillery. For NORWAY. 4 regiments of Dragoons, 2 of Foreign Infantry, 8 National ditto; beſides a corps of 960 ſkaters, Garriſon Troops 156, Artillery 436, and 20 Engineer officers, making the total Cavalry - - 10,422 Infantry - - 64,841. Effective men about 40,000	61 SHIPS, *viz.* 31 of the line, 9 of 50 guns, 21 frigates, beſides a number of ſloops, galleys, and gun ſhallops. N.B. Many of the above are very old and unſerviceable. There are 10,964 ſailors and 5660 marines regiſtered. About 5000 of the ſailors and a corps of marines are in pay, which is extremely ſmall. There is a Naval Academy for fifty cadets, a ſchool of Builders, and a ſchool of Naval Artillery.	Ordinary Revenue is 6, 557, 000 Rix Dollars, and the King's Privy Purſe 718, 000, making together 7, 275, 000 Rix Dollars, or £. 1, 636, 875 Sterling.	ARMY EXPENSE, 1, 663, 922 Rix Dollars. NAVY EXPENSE in Ordinary, 466, 078, making together 2, 130, 000 Rix Dollars, or, £. 479, 250 Sterling.	About 7 MILLION of Rix Dollars, or £. 1, 575, 000 Sterling. Conſequently, a SURPLUS of £. 61, 875 Sterling.	In 1771, the Debt was between 14 & 15 MILLION of Rix Dollars, or about £. 3, 000, 000 Sterling. But is now nearly extinguiſhed by the aſſignment of the Capitation Tax for that purpoſe; and the Finances are in a very flouriſhing ſtate.	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *Hereditary to both Sexes.* Since the ſurrender of the power of the Three Orders (Nobles, Clergy, and Commons) into the hands of Frederic III. in 1661, the ſovereign authority is unlimited. By the *Lex Regia*, of the ſame king, the ſucceſſion is fixed. At preſent the hereditary prince (who may be conſidered as regent) and ſix miniſters of ſtate form the cabinet, and have the intire direction of public affairs. The fundamental laws ſeem to be the king's profeſſing the Proteſtant religion, and preſerving the dominions undivided. ICELAND retains its ancient cuſtomary laws.	The SUPREME TRIBUNAL for Denmark and Norway, is held at Copenhagen, and opened by the king in perſon every March. There are two Chanceries, one for the Daniſh, the other for the German language. The different provinces have their governors reſident, under whom the laws are adminiſtered agreeable to the code of Chriſtian V. *Slefwick* and *Holſtein* have their particular laws. The government, ſince the king's aſſuming the ſupreme power, has been of the mildeſt kind, and their laws, which are eſteemed excellent, have been executed with diſpatch and exemplary juſtice.	LUTHERANISM, Which has been eſtabliſhed ſince 1536; but Chriſtians of all other ſects, and Jews are tolerated. The Biſhops, or Superintendants, are ſix: that of Zealand the chief. They are paid by the government, and poſſeſs no power but merely the inſpecting eccleſiaſtic affairs. There are conventions of the miniſters every ſix months, whoſe juriſdiction is under that of the College of Supreme Inſpectors, to whom lie all ſpiritual appeals. Miſſionaries are eſtabliſhed in the remote dominions; and the clergy are much reſpected, though they enjoy but very ſmall incomes.	LEARNING is at preſent upon a very reſpectable footing in Denmark, and it poſſeſſes many valuable ſeminaries. There are two univerſities, thoſe of Copenhagen and Kiol. A Royal Society of Sciences, two for the ſtudy of Northern and Iſlandic Hiſtory, an Academy for Painting and Architecture, a College of Phyſicians and Surgeons, a Military School for 700 Cadets at Copenhagen, and 32 large ſchools in the great towns; alſo a Society of Sciences at Drontheim, &c. *Denmark* has had the credit, along with *Sweden*, of ſending learned men upon diſcoveries at the public expenſe.	The Daniſh dominions are from their ſituation cold, and for the greateſt part mountainous and barren. Jutland has good paſture and produces corn, which the ſupply of Norway demands. The immenſe forſts of the latter and its extenſive mines render it extremely valuable. Iron and copper are largely produced, and even ſome ſilver in the mines of Konſberg and Jarlſberg. Upon the whole, corn is obliged to be imported, and the peaſantry, in general in an oppreſſed ſtate, have no ſtimulus for induſtry. However, a commiſſion has lately been iſſued by the Prince Royal to inquire into their ſtate, and regulations have been formed for their completeenfranchiſement.
Sweden. LATITUDE 10° : 30° LONGITUDE 56° : 70°	Nearly 3, 000, 000 Souls, upon a ſurface of about 220,000 ſquare miles, being not quite 14 inhabitants to each mile, diſtributed amongſt 104 towns, 8,250 villages, 7,200 eſtates of nobles, and 2,538 pariſhes. The rate of population differs much; in Sweciſh Pomerania it is near 70 per mile, Sweden Proper 33, Finland	1ſt. SWEDEN PROPER, divided into Upland, Sudermanland, Weſtmanland, Nerick, and Delecarlia. 2d. GOTHLAND, containing Eaſt, Weſt, and South Gothland; Smaaland, Oeland, and Gottland; Wermeland, Dahland, Bohlehn, Schonen, Halland, and Bleckingen. 3d. NORDLAND. 4th. LAPLAND, in 7 diſtricts. 5th. FINLAND, and 6th. SWEDISH POMERA-	Stockholm . . 85,000 Gothenburg . . 12,800 Upſal . . . . . 11,000 Stralſund in Pomerania } 10,840 Abo and *Univerſity* } 8,750 Norkioping . . . 8,150 Falun, *a great mining place* } 7,000 Wiſmar 6,000	On the Liſts, 50,421 MEN, (but capable of increaſe to 80,000) divided into 1ſt. The National Troops, *viz.* Horſe Guards - 1,505 Nobie ditto - - 395 5 regts. Cuiraſſeers 5000 2 regts. 2 ſquadrons, and 1 comp. of Dragoons 2,800 22 regts. and 1 battalion of nationa Infantry, and 1 batt. Chaſſeurs 25,125 2d. Levied, or Standing Troops. 1 regt. of Huſſars, 300 1 Light Dragoons 200 King's foot guards 2,800 7 regiments Foreign Infantry - 5,560 Swediſh Chaſſeurs 200	About 60 SHIPS, *viz.* 6 of 74 guns 1 — 70 16 — 64 4 — 60 27 of the line. 2 of 44 10 — 40 2 — 32 1 — 24 15 frigates, And a number of yachts, galleys, and gun ſhallops; 3 of the men of war are unſerviceable, and ſeveral old. There are 10,000	At a medium, 4, 500, 000 Rix Dollars, or £. 1, 012, 500 Sterling.	About 1, 500, 000 Rix Dollars, or £. 337, 500 Sterling. The reaſon the military charges are ſo low, conſidering the amount of the peace eſtabliſhment is, that of the *National Troops*, which are in ſtrict ſenſe *a Militia*, only the Officers are paid by	About 4, 750, 000 Rix Dollars, nearly £. 1, 068, 750 Sterling. Conſequently, a DEFICIENCY of about £. 56, 250 Sterling.	In 1772, above 60 MILLION of Silver Dollars, or about £. 4, 500, 000 Sterling. The debt has ſince, however, been conſiderably reduced.	MONARCHY, *Hereditary only to Males.* The ſovereign power ſince the late revolution, though very extenſive, is not quite abſolute; the conſent of the Diet, conſiſting of the four orders of the ſtate, (Nobles, Clergy, Citizens, and Peaſants) being neceſſary for the impoſing of a Tax. The Senate is divided into two departments, one of which is for the tranſaction of public affairs. The whole conſiſts of 17 Supreme Counſellors. There are alſo a War-Office, Exchequer, Admiralty, Board of Trade, and a Board of Mines.	The firſt department of the SENATE is ſupreme in the adminiſtration of juſtice, the inſpection of the mines, and public accounts. There is a Chancery, 4 Supreme Courts of Judicature and Appeal, beſides inferior courts. The provinces are under governors, and the whole kingdom divided into 82 diſtricts, each having its court of juſtice, where the judge is aſſiſted by a jury of 12 peaſants, from whence lie appeals to the ſuperior courts. The ſupreme tribunal for the German dominions is at Wiſmar, to which lie appeals from the lower courts.	LUTHERANISM Has been the eſtabliſhed religion ſince the time of GUSTAVUS VASA (1523) but all other deſcriptions of Chriſtians, and alſo Jews, are tolerated. The Conſiſtory General under the King has the regulation of religious matters; under this are 19 inferior conſiſtories. The body of the clergy conſiſt of an Archbiſhop, 14 Biſhops, 1387 Miniſters, including Provoſts, and other ſubordinate ranks.	LITERATURE is at preſent in a very flouriſhing ſtate in Sweden. There are 3 excellent univerſities, at Upſal, Lund, and Abo; alſo one at Grieſswald in Pomerania. Academies for Antiquity, Painting, Muſic, and the Belles Lettres, at Stockholm and Gottenberg; at Upſal, a royal ſociety of Sciences, and an excellent endowment for the ſtudy of Swediſh geography, called *Landmeter College*. Sweden likewiſe abounds with good ſchools.	The SOIL is for the greateſt part extremely barren; yet, through the encouragements given to agriculture, and the induſtry of the inhabitants, it is cultivated almoſt as far as poſſible, although its produce in corn is far ſhort of the neceſſary conſumption. Its forefts are conſiderable, and the mines (particularly of iron and copper) yield abundantly; as alſo ſaltpetre to a large amount, vitriol, and ſulphur, which, with the great quantity of furs they poſſeſs, enable the inhabitants to purchaſe freely every thing of which they ſtand in need.

TATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

PAL EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, AND STATES IN EUROPE.

...ED FORCE.		STATE of FINANCES, &c.				POLITICAL CONSTITUTION, &c.				AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.			OBSERVATIONS.
	NAVY.	ANNUAL REVENUE.	MILITARY CHARGES.	GENERAL EXPENSES.	PUBLIC DEBT.	FORM OF GOVERNMENT.	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, &c.	RELIGION.	LITERATURE.	NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, SOIL, &c.	COMMERCE.	COLONIES.	
...N.	101 VESSELS, *viz.* 43 of the line from 74 to 50 guns. 47 frigates from 44 to 20 guns. 11 cutters, from 20 to 12 guns. 6000 Sailors in pay. 1 regiment of Marines and 2 corps of Naval Artillery. The marine is governed by the 5 chambers of the admiralty, over each of whom the Stadtholder, as High Admiral of the Republic, presides, and has a tenth share of all prizes. The fleet is divided into three squadrons, distributed in the harbours of the Texel, of Rotterdam, and the ports of Zealand.	About 45 MILLION of Florins or Guilders, making £. 3, 937, 500 Sterling.	About 10 MILLION of Florins, or £. 875, 000 Sterling.	Near 46 MILLION of Florins, or £. 4, 025, 000 Sterling. Consequently, a DEFICIENCY of near 1 million of Florins, or £. 87, 500 Sterling.	Above 2000 MILLION of Florins, or £. 175, 000, 000 Sterling. But there is to be placed against this sum what they have lent to other powers, being above 585 million of Florins, or £. 51, 187, 500, so that their debt can be but about 1415 million of Florins, or £. 123, 812, 500 Sterling. Which at an interest of 2½ per cent. is but £. 4, 475, 000 per ann. against which they receive interest from other powers above 25 million of Florins, making £. 2, 187, 500 sterling; consequently the balance of interest which they have to pay is but £. 2, 267, 500 per ann.	A MIXED REPUBLIC. The supreme legislative authority of the Union is lodged in the *States General*, or assembly of the deputies of the 7 provinces, consisting of about 58 members; each province can have but one vote in this assembly, though the number of deputies is not strictly limited. Upon very important occasions, as declaring war, &c. a Committee called the *secrette besoigne* is chosen, in which Holland has two voices. The ancient dignity of Stadtholder is, according to the declaration repeated by the States General, July 4, 1788, fully restored, as essential to the constitution of the republic. This office is hereditary to both sexes in the family of Nassau-Dietz, Princes of Orange. The Stadtholder has a considerable share of the executive power as captain-general, high-admiral, &c. and more or less of the legislative, according to the constitution of each state. Every province is sovereign and independent of each other, but in a joint capacity guaranty each others rights, make war, peace, &c.	1st. The COUNCIL of STATE, with its president the Stadtholder, a treasurer, and a secretary. 2d. The department of the REVENUE. 3d. That of the ARMY and NAVY TREASURY. Also the ADMIRALTY, consisting of 5 chambers. A CHAMBER of ACCOUNTS for the lands of the generality, and a Court of Money or MINT. Each province is governed by its own states and peculiar code of laws; upon any deficiency therein, the Roman code is consulted. The Grand Pensionary presides in the States of Holland, and possesses a large authority, as a kind of counterpoise to that of the Stadtholder. The magistrates in each town are elective, justice is in general well administered, and the regulation of the police carefully attended to.	As REFORMED by CALVIN. The Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and all other christian sects are liberally tolerated, as are the *Jews*, but the Calvinists alone can hold civil employments. The church is under the government of the *National Synod*, besides which there are 9 provincial ones, *all* under the superior control of the *States General*. The foreign Calvinists have their peculiar synods. They reckon 1579 ministers of the established religion, (amongst whom there cannot be said to be any superiority) 90 Walloon, 53 Lutheran ministers, and 800 Roman Catholic clergy, besides those of other sects. There are several Monasteries in Dutch Brabant.	There are 5 UNIVERSITIES, viz. At Leyden, Franeker, Utrecht, Groeningen, and Harderwyck. Several excellent public schools, particularly the *Athenæum* of Amsterdam. There are besides, in Holland, many scientific societies and extensive public and private libraries, as well as valuable cabinets of natural and other curiosities. Yet upon the whole, literature and the sciences are considered to be rather on the decline in the United Provinces, although their regulations respecting education are generally admired.	The SOIL of the provinces is naturally inferior to most countries in Europe, being principally a swamp redeemed from the ocean by the laborious efforts of its inhabitants, and although incapable of producing sufficient corn for their support, yet, through dint of culture, yielding various fruits, tobacco, large quantities of madder; also fattening abundance of cattle, and raising hemp and flax to a considerable amount. The Dutch possess scarcely any minerals, except iron, which is found in the dutchy of Gueldres.	COMMERCE is to be considered as the great source of the wealth and political consequence of the Dutch. This is owing intirely to their own industry, as excepting the natural advantages of their situation, no part of Europe is less favoured with materials for commerce. Their fisheries are of the first importance to them, as their naval nursery. Next their *Indian commerce*, which gives a profit of near one million and half sterling, of which the spice monopoly yields above 200,0001. per ann. They furnish slight woollens, excellent linens, paper, toys, &c. They have also a considerable trade in books and fine arms, and still endeavour to carry as much as possible for all other nations. To this must be added their great commission trade, *agiotage*, and banking, Amsterdam being the regulator of almost all European exchanges; yet upon the whole their commerce declines.	IN ASIA. The coast of *Java*, wherein is *Batavia*, a large city, capital of their Oriental possessions and the residence of their general governor. The principal Molucca, or *Spice Islands*. Some settlements on the coasts of Sumatra, Coromondal, and Malabar; and on the Island of Ceylon, with various dispersed factories, forts, and settlements. IN AFRICA. The *Cape of Good Hope*, George de la Mina, and other forts and factories on the Guinea coast. IN AMERICA. Settlements at Essequibo, Demarary, Surinam, and Berbica in Guiana. Also, the isles of St. Eustatia, St. Martin, Saba, and Curaçoa. The population of their colonies is computed at 600,000.	HOLLAND. The inhabitants of the Netherlands (or Batavians) became subject in 888, to *Count* RAOUL, a descendant of *Charlemagne*, and the sovereign authority was lodged in the counts, the nobility, and the towns. The government devolved upon the House of *Burgundy* in 1433, to which CHARLES V. becoming heir in 1477, it fell into the House of *Austria*, and Charles formed those provinces into a part of the empire as the Circle of Burgundy. The oppressions of the Viceroys of his son *Philip*, caused some of the provinces to revolt, and *Holland* forming a treaty with the adjoining provinces in 1579, for mutual defence, became under the lead of the Prince of ORANGE, and with the assistance of Queen *Elizabeth*, an independent state, called the UNITED PROVINCES. Their sovereignty was soon generally acknowledged, and by the treaty of *Westphalia*, in 1648, fully confirmed; from which period they have retained nearly the same form. Since the great advantages of the carrying trade have been generally understood, and practised by most European nations, the consequence of the Dutch, who possessed the greatest part of it formerly, has considerably declined; and, upon the whole, they seem rather receding, than advancing in morals and literature as well as power.
...N.	77 VESSELS, *viz.* 34 Ships of the line. 43 frigates, sloops, and galleys. 20,000 sailors, &c. Under the command of a High Admiral, 3 Admirals, 3 Vice-Admirals, and 3 Counter Admirals. The chief harbours are those of Cronstadt, on the Gulph of Finland. 2d. Revel, on the Baltic. 3d. Archangel, on the White, and, 4th. Cherson, on the Black Sea. There is a Marine Academy at Petersburg, and a fine dock-yard.	About 29½ MILLION of Rubles, or £. 6, 537, 500 Sterling.	*The* ARMY *Expense* is little more than 2 MILLION Rubles, or £. 450, 000. *The* NAVAL *Charge* about 1½ MILLION of Rubles, or £. 337, 500. Total £. 787, 500. The reason the army costs so little is, that they are maintained by the districts where they are quartered, and their pay is extremely small. Sailors and gunners receive a ruble a month, and have provisions when on shore, as well as at sea.	About 28 MILLION of Rubles, or £. 6, 300, 000 Sterling. Consequently, a SAVING of £. 237, 500.	About 41 MILLION of Rubles or £. 9, 225, 000 Sterling, At an interest of 6 per cent. being £. 553, 500 per annum.	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *Hereditary to both Sexes.* By the fundamental law of PETER the Great, the reigning Monarch can appoint the successor, without regard to proximity or sex; but he, or she, must be of the Greek religion. The appointment has not been always regarded. There are no constitutional controls to the will of the Sovereign, who is completely despotic; yet since the abolition of the Secret Chancery, there have not been many instances of arbitrary exertion. The ancient Russian dignities gave the nobility absolute authority on their estates, but their power was taken away by PETER the Great, the customary European titles introduced, and they do not now possess any privileges to protect them against the unlimited power of the Sovereign. A few conquered provinces, as Livonia and Estronia, possess some valuable immunities.	PUBLIC AFFAIRS come under the direction of the Senate, formed into 6 Chambers, 4 for Petersburgh, and 2 for Moscow. The members are nominated by the Sovereign, and at their head have a Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor. To them lie appeals from inferior courts.—Under the Senate are various departments, as those of War, Admiralty, the Treasury, the boards of Commerce, Mines, and Manufactures; the courts of Exchequer or Finances, of Appeals at Moscow, and of Judicature at Petersburgh; also a Court of Relief for those unable to sue in the other courts; besides some inferior offices and departments. Governors are appointed to the provinces, in each of which are two courts of justice, for civil and criminal matters. — According to the new code of the Empress Catharine, in 1776, Justice is better administered; is more simple, expeditious, and less expensive than formerly.	The GREEK CHURCH. All other Christian sects are not only tolerated, but have public places of worship allowed them. The Sovereign, ever since Peter the Great, is supreme in the church, having united the Patriarchate in the Crown, and it is governed under him by a Holy Synod. There are 3 metropolitans, and 28 bishops; to these marriage is forbidden, but allowed to the inferior clergy. There are 474 monastries, and for women 79 convents, the whole containing 70,000 persons; also 18,319 parishes and cathedrals. The clergy have above 900,000 peasants belonging to their estates. The Catholics have a bishop of their own at Mohilow; as have also the Armenians at Astracan. In *Saratow* there are flourishing settlements of Moravians. In *Asia* there are several Mahometans, also worshippers of the Delai Lama, and many Pagans.	Before the time of PETER the Great, Literature seems to have been almost utterly neglected; it has since, however, been much encouraged. PETER founded several useful seminaries, particularly for astronomy, navigation, and military sciences. There are two universities, those of Moscow and Petersburgh, which, like the public schools, are chiefly after the German plan. There is another university, or rather seminary, for clergy, at Kiew; an academy of sciences, and surgical college, at Petersburgh, and a magnificent dispensary at Moscow. Learning is infinitely indebted to the present Empress, as well for founding the university at Petersburgh, as many excellent public schools throughout her dominions; and, from recent scientific publications, the Russians bid fair to become eminent in the republic of letters.	From the prodigious extent of the Empire, it has a variety of climates. The northern extremity enjoys a day of 2 months, while the southern has scarcely 15 hours sun at most. There is a great variety of soil, and it produces almost every necessary. Agriculture, till within a century, was but little regarded; it is now, however, much attended to. Considerable quantities of corn are raised in Livonia, also tobacco, *flax*, and *hemp*; of the latter the proudce is very great. Their extensive forests yield abundance of timber; they have excellent furs, breed great numbers of cattle, and have many valuable mines, yielding almost every metal, even gold and silver; but those of copper, iron and lead are by far most productive.	RUSSIA abounds with several of the most important articles of trade, particularly hemp, flax, sail-cloth, cordage, linen, linseed oil, wax, tallow, furs, and timber. Its fisheries also yield an important branch of trade, and its minerals are of the greatest consequence. Russia has latterly exported near 500,000 ton of iron, and above 700,000 cwt. of copper annually, besides large quantities of sulphur, sugar of lead, isinglass, &c. It imports Asiatic and European luxuries, particularly wines, spices, fruits, fine cloths, toys, hardware, &c. The balance of trade is, upon the whole, in its favour, particularly with England. It has not yet 500 manufactories; the principal are those of *hempen and linen cloth*, and a considerable one of *fire arms* at Tula.	A great part of the European and Asiatic dominions may be considered only as COLONIES, many of which have been planted under the present Empress; particularly a very flourishing one of Moravians, at Saratow, on the banks of the river Sarpa, to which many valuable privileges have been granted. Russia, however, does not possess any territories in America, or the East and West Indies; but between America and Asia, they enjoy the *Aleutian*, *Andrean*, *Fox*, and *Kurilian Islands*, which are not of much consequence.	RUSSIA. This Empire dates its commencement in 861; but scarcely any thing is known of it till the introduction of Christianity in the 10th century, nor from thence till 1450, when *John Basilides* conquered the Tartars. A successor of his, *Demetrius* II. was assassinated, and the family seeming extinct, there were various Candidates and contests for the sovereignty. But in 1613, the Boyars, or Nobles, proclaimed *Michael Teodorowitz*, son of the archbishop *Philaretes*, by a lady of the *Basilides* family, CZAR; and from *Michael* most of the sovereigns since have proceeded, either directly or collaterally. *John* II. *Basilides*, and *Alexis*, Peter's eldest brother, displayed ability and genius; but the exertions of *Peter* were greater, and more to the advantage of the empire, than those of all the sovereigns united, excepting the present Empress, whose abilities for government have been justly admired; her endeavours to promote agriculture, manufactures and commerce, but above all, those for population, by encouraging marriages, and diffusing knowledge, deserve the greatest applause. PETER II. son of *Alexis*, eldest son of PETER the Great, whom he condemned to death, destroyed all the records which tended to injure the memory of his father, and also that constitution of Peter I. (allowing the reigning sovereign to appoint his successor) but without substituting any other law of succession. However, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Peter* the Great by *Catherine*, made an ordinance, by which it is again allowed to the Russian sovereigns to act as they think fit respecting the succession.
	61 SHIPS, *viz.* 31 of the line, 9 of 50 guns, 21 frigates, besides a number of sloops, galleys, and gun shallops. N.B. Many of the above are very old and unserviceable. There are 10,964 sailors and 5660 marines registered. About 5000 of the sailors and a corps of marines are in pay, which is extremely small. There is a Naval Academy for fifty cadets, a school of Builders, and a school of Naval Artillery.	Ordinary Revenue is 6, 557, 000 Rix Dollars, and the King's Privy Purse 718, 000, making together 7, 275, 000 Rix Dollars, or £. 1, 636, 875 Sterling.	ARMY EXPENSE, 1, 663, 922 Rix Dollars. NAVY EXPENSE in Ordinary, 466, 078, making together 2, 130, 000 Rix Dollars, or, £. 479, 250 Sterling.	About 7 MILLION of Rix Dollars, or £. 1, 575, 000 Sterling. Consequently, a SURPLUS of £. 61, 875 Sterling.	In 1771, the Debt was between 14 & 15 MILLION of Rix Dollars, or about £. 3, 000, 000 Sterling. But is now nearly extinguished by the assignment of the Capitation Tax for that purpose; and the Finances are in a very flourishing state.	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *Hereditary to both Sexes.* Since the surrender of the power of the Three Orders (Nobles, Clergy, and Commons) into the hands of Frederic III. in 1661, the sovereign authority is unlimited. By the *Lex Regia*, of the same king, the succession is fixed. At present the hereditary prince (who may be considered as regent) and six ministers of state form the cabinet, and have the intire direction of public affairs. The fundamental laws seem to be the king's professing the Protestant religion, and preserving the dominions undivided. ICELAND retains its ancient customary laws.	The SUPREME TRIBUNAL for Denmark and Norway, is held at Copenhagen, and opened by the king in person every March. There are two Chanceries, one for the Danish, the other for the German language. The different provinces have their governors resident, under whom the laws are administered agreeable to the code of Christian V. *Slesvick* and *Holstein* have their particular laws. The government, since the king's assuming the supreme power, has been of the mildest kind, and their laws, which are esteemed excellent, have been executed with dispatch and exemplary justice.	LUTHERANISM, Which has been established since 1536; but Christians of all other sects, and Jews are tolerated. The Bishops, or Superintendants, are six: that of Zealand the chief. They are paid by the government, and possess no power but merely the inspecting ecclesiastic affairs. There are conventions of the ministers every six months, whose jurisdiction is under that of the College of Supreme Inspectors, to whom lie all spiritual appeals. Missionaries are established in the remote dominions; and the clergy are much respected, though they enjoy but very small incomes.	LEARNING is at present upon a very respectable footing in Denmark, and it possesses many valuable seminaries. There are two universities, those of Copenhagen and Kiol. A Royal Society of Sciences, two for the study of Northern and Islandic History, an Academy for Painting and Architecture, a College of Physicians and Surgeons, a Military School for 70 Cadets at Copenhagen, and 32 large schools in the great towns; also a Society of Sciences at Drontheim, &c. *Denmark* has had the credit, along with *Sweden*, of sending learned men upon discoveries at the public expense.	The Danish dominions are from their situation cold, and for the greatest part mountainous and barren. Jutland has good pasture and produces corn, which the supply of Norway demands. The immense forests of the latter and its extensive mines render it extremely valuable. Iron and copper are largely produced, and even some silver in the mines of Konsberg and Jarlsberg. Upon the whole, corn is obliged to be imported, and the peasantry, in general in an oppressed state, have no stimulus for industry. However, a commission has lately been issued by the Prince Royal to inquire into their state, and regulations have been formed for their complete enfranchisement.	From their natural productions, their timber, minerals, furs, and valuable fisheries, they enjoy an extensive trade; and from their possessions in the East and West Indies, they derive the produce of those climates. As the Baltic trade has nearly doubled within thirty years, their commerce and revenue have abundantly increased. They are obliged to import corn, salt, wine, spirits, flax, linen, silk; *also*, fruits, spices, hardware, and many European manufactures. Yet, from their possessing so largely many valuable and necessary commodities, the Balance of trade is, upon the whole, in their favour.	IN THE EAST INDIES. Tranquebar, Fort Dansborg and other forts and factories on the Coromandel coast, with the Nicobar Islands north of Sumatra; containing, in all, above 20,000 inhabitants. IN AFRICA. Christiansburg and Fredensburg on the Guinea coast, and some factories near Axim. IN AMERICA. East and West Greenland, containing only about 8000 inhabitants of every description. Also, the Isles of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, in the West Indies.	DENMARK AND NORWAY. These dominions were originally peopled from Scythia: their history is obscured with fiction till about the ninth century, whence they recount a series of martial exploits and expeditions, till under the celebrated *Margaret Waldimir*, called the *Northern Semiramis*, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway were united in one sovereignty. For want of ability in her successors, they again became separate; and in 1488, the crown of Denmark fell (in the person of Christian I.) into the House of *Oldenburgh*, with which family it has since continued. The power of the crown was formerly very limited, but from the oppressions and insolence of the *Nobles*, the clergy and commons united with the crown, and Frederic III. in 1661, had the address to procure a voluntary surrender of the power of the three estates into his hands. To the honour of him and his descendants, their government, though absolute, has been so extremely mild, as to leave few occasions of complaint. But the people, who were so instrumental to the King's accession of power, received no alteration in their favour.
	About 60 SHIPS, *viz.* 6 of 74 guns 1 — 70 16 — 64 4 — 60 27 of the line. 2 of 44 10 — 40 2 — 32 1 — 24 15 frigates, And a number of yachts, galleys, and gun shallops; 3 of the men of war are unserviceable, and several old. There are 10,000 seamen enrolled. The Naval artillery 1,400	At a medium, 4, 500, 000 Rix Dollars, or £. 1, 012, 500 Sterling.	About 1, 500, 000 Rix Dollars, or £. 337, 500 Sterling. The reason the military charges are so low, considering the amount of the peace establishment is, that of the *National Troops*, which are in strict sense *a Militia*, only the Officers are paid by the Government. The burghers and	About 4, 750, 000 Rix Dollars, nearly £. 1, 068, 750 Sterling. Consequently, a DEFICIENCY of about £. 56, 250 Sterling.	In 1772, above 60 MILLION of Silver Dollars, or about £. 4, 500, 000 Sterling. The debt has since, however, been considerably reduced.	MONARCHY, *Hereditary only to Males.* The sovereign power since the late revolution, though very extensive, is not quite absolute; the consent of the Diet, consisting of the four orders of the state, (Nobles, Clergy, Citizens, and Peasants) being necessary for the imposing of a Tax. The Senate is divided into two departments, one of which is for the transaction of public affairs. The whole consists of 17 Supreme Counsellors. There are also a War-Office, Exchequer, Admiralty, Board of Trade, and a Board of Mines.	The first department of the SENATE is supreme in the administration of justice, the inspection of the mines, and public accounts. There is a Chancery, 4 Supreme Courts of Judicature and Appeal, besides inferior courts. The provinces are under governors, and the whole kingdom divided into 82 districts, each having its court of justice, where the judge is assisted by a jury of 12 peasants, from whence lie appeals to the superior courts. The supreme tribunal for the German dominions is at Wismar, to which lie appeals from the lower courts. Justice is speedily administer-	LUTHERANISM Has been the established religion since the time of GUSTAVUS VASA (1523) but all other descriptions of Christians, and also Jews, are tolerated. The Consistory General under the King has the regulation of religious matters; under this are 19 inferior consistories. The body of the clergy consists of an Archbishop, 14 Bishops, 1387 Ministers, including Provosts, and other subordinate ranks.	LITERATURE is at present in a very flourishing state in Sweden. There are 3 excellent universities, at Upsal, Lund, and Abo; also one at Griefswald in Pomerania. Academies for Antiquity, Painting, Music, and the Belles Lettres, at Stockholm and Gottenberg: at Upsal, a royal society of Sciences, and an excellent endowment for the study of Swedish geography, called *Landmeter College*. Sweden likewise abounds with good schools.	The SOIL is for the greatest part extremely barren; yet, through the encouragements given to agriculture, and the industry of the inhabitants, it is cultivated almost as far as possible, although its produce in corn is far short of the necessary consumption. Its forests are considerable, and the mines (particularly of iron and copper) yield abundantly; as also saltpetre to a large amount, vitriol, and sulphur, which, with the great quantity of furs they possess, enable the inhabitants to purchase freely every thing of which they stand in need.	Their timber, pitch, tar, fish, oil, furs, and particularly their minerals, afford abundant materials for trade. Of timber, Sweden is supposed to export to the value of near 200,000l. per annum; of copper, above 16,000 cwt. and of iron, above 40,000 tons; besides large quantities of saltpetre, allum, pitch, pot ash, sulphur, vitriol, &c. SWEDEN imports corn, wine, spirits, salt, flax, silk, leather, and provisions, as well as European and Indian luxuries. The balance of trade is, upon the whole, much in its favour, which is greatly promoted by excellent commercial establishments, particularly its East-India and Levant companies.	The colonial possessions of *Sweden* are confined to the little island of St. BARTHELEMI, which was ceded in 1784 by France, in consideration of having for ever a free port open to her in the Swedish dominions. It is extremely small, although from its situation, of consequence to Sweden.	SWEDEN. The early part of the Swedish history is similar to that of Denmark; nor in the chronology of their kings does there appear any very remarkable, except *Magnus Ladulus*, till with the celebrated *Margaret Waldimir* united this kingdom with that of Denmark and Norway, and, by the Treaty of Calmer, settled that they should all continue one sovereignty. After her death the Swedes suffered extremely under their Danish rulers, and their nobility was nearly extirpated, when *Gustavus Vasa*, by his valour, rescued his country from its dependence on Denmark; and, in return, the people conferred upon him and his descendants the sovereignty. The royal power was very limited, till *Charles* XII. rendered himself absolute. After his death it was again extremely confined, till the present King, in 1772, projected and accomplished a revolution, which, without shedding a drop of blood, gave him the enjoyment of every prerogative he could with for.

Holland.

LATITUDE
51° 20′ : 53° 35′ North.
LONGITUDE
2° : 7° East.

2,758,632 Souls, upon a surface of near 10,000 square miles, being at the rate of 275 inhabitants to each square mile, distributed amongst 113 towns and 1400 villages.

THE VII. UNITED PROVINCES, *viz.*

The Dutchy of Gueldres and Zutphen, the Counties of 1 Holland and Zealand, and the 2 Lordships of Utrecht, 3 4 Friesland, Overyssel, and 5 Groningen; together with the 6 country of Drenthe under protection of the Union, and the lands of the Generalty, commonly called Dutch Brabant.

N. B. The figures refer to their rank in the Confederacy.

Amsterdam	215,000
Rotterdam	50,000
Leyden	48,000
Haarlem	39,000
Hague	38,000
Utretcht	30,000
Middleburg	24,000
Delft	20,000
Mæstricht	18,000
Nimeguen	12,500

37,500 MEN.

CAVALRY 3,400, *viz.*
The Stadtholderian and Dutch Guards.
6 regiments of Curaffiers, of 336 men each, and 3 regiments of Dragoons.

INFANTRY 34,100, *viz.*
1 regiment each of Dutch, Swifs, and Walloon Guards.
29 regiments German and Dutch Infantry, 710 each.
5 regiments Swifs ditto.
1 regt. Artillery.
4 corps of Miners, and a corps of Engineers.

The Stadtholder is head of the army as well as navy, under whom, in time of war, is sometimes a Field Marshal. The army is capable of increase to above 50,000 men.

401 VESSELS, *viz.*
43 of the line from 74 to 50 guns.
47 frigates from 44 to 20 guns.
11 cutters, from 20 to 12 guns.
6000 Sailors in pay.
1 regiment of Marines and
2 corps of Naval Artillery.

The marine is governed by the 5 chambers of the admiralty, over each of whom the Stadtholder, as High Admiral of the Republic, presides, and has a tenth share of all prizes.

The fleet is divided into three squadrons, distributed in the harbours of the Texel, of Rotterdam, and the ports of Zealand.

About 45 MILLION of Florins or Guilders, making £. 3,937,500 Sterling.

About 10 MILLION of Florins, or £. 875,000 Sterling.

Near 46 MILLION of Florins, or £. 4,025,000 Sterling.

Consequently, a DEFICIENCY of near 1 million of Florins, or £. 87,500 Sterling.

Above 2000 MILLION of Florins, or £. 175,000,000 Sterling.

But there is to be placed against this sum what they have lent to other powers, being above 58 million of Florins, or £. 5,187,500, so that their debt can be but about 1415 million of Florins, or £. 123,812,500 Sterling.

Which at an interest of 2½ per cent. is but £. 4,475,000 per ann. against which they receive interest from other powers above 25 million of Florins, making £. 2,187,500 sterling; consequently the balance of interest which they have to pay is but £. 2,267,500 per ann.

A MIXED REPUBLIC.

The supreme legislative authority of the Union is lodged in the *States General*, or assembly of the deputies of the 7 provinces, consisting of about 58 members; each province can have but one vote in this assembly, though the number of deputies is not strictly limited. Upon very important occasions, as declaring war, &c. a Committee called the *secrette besoigne* is chosen, in which Holland has two voices. The ancient dignity of Stadtholder is, according to the declaration repeated by the States General, July 4, 1788, fully restored, as essential to the constitution of the republic. This office is hereditary to both sexes in the family of Nassau-Dietz, Princes of Orange. The Stadtholder has a considerable share of the executive power as captain-general, high-admiral, &c. and more or less of the legislative, according to the constitution of each state.

Every province is sovereign and independent of each other, but in a joint capacity guaranty each others rights, make war, peace, &c.

1st. The COUNCIL of STATE, with its president the Stadtholder, a treasurer, and a secretary. 2d. The department of the REVENUE. 3d. That of the ARMY and NAVY TREASURY. Also the ADMIRALTY, consisting of 5 chambers. A CHAMBER of ACCOUNTS for the lands of the generality, and a Court of Money or MINT.

Each province is governed by its own states and peculiar code of laws; upon any deficiency therein, the Roman code is consulted.

The Grand Pensionary presides in the States of Holland, and possesses a large authority, as a kind of counterpoise to that of the Stadtholder.

The magistrates in each town are elective, justice is in general well administered, and the regulation of the police carefully attended to.

As REFORMED by CALVIN.

The Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and all other christian sects are liberally tolerated, as are the *Jews*, but the Calvinists alone can hold civil employments.

The church is under the government of the *National Synod*, besides which there are 9 provincial ones, *all* under the superior control of the *States General*.

The foreign Calvinists have their peculiar synods.

They reckon 1579 ministers of the established religion, (amongst whom there cannot be said to be any superiority) 90 Walloon, 53 Lutheran ministers, and 800 Roman Catholic clergy, besides those of other sects. There are several Monasteries in Dutch Brabant.

There are 5 UNIVERSITIES, viz.
At Leyden, Franeker, Utrecht, Groeningen, and Harderwyck. Several excellent public schools, particularly the *Athenæum* of Amsterdam.

There are besides, in Holland, many scientific societies and extensive public and private libraries, as well as valuable cabinets of natural and other curiosities. Yet upon the whole, literature and the sciences are considered to be rather on the decline in the United Provinces, although their regulations respecting education are generally admired.

The SOIL of the provinces is naturally inferior to most countries in Europe, being principally a swamp redeemed from the ocean by the laborious efforts of its inhabitants, and although incapable of producing sufficient corn for their support, yet, through dint of culture, yielding various fruits, tobacco, large quantities of madder; also fattening abundance of cattle, and raising hemp and flax to a considerable amount. The Dutch possess scarcely any minerals, except iron, which is found in the dutchy of Gueldres.

Russia.

LATITUDE
46° : 72° North.
LONGITUDE
23° : 65° East.

The whole Empire is computed to contain 27,000,000 Inhabitants, dispersed over a surface of 5,000,000 square miles, being at the rate of less than 6 to each mile. The rate of population, however, differs much throughout the empire. *European Russia* has above 20, while *Asiatic Russia* has not much above one per mile; *Livonia* and *Esthonia* 32; the acquisitions from Poland 58; and Crimea about 8 per mile.

European and *Asiatic* RUSSIA

Is divided into 19 general governments; these subdivided into 42 inferior or provincial governments; and those again into circles; comprehending in those divisions, besides ancient Muscovy, that great extent of Tartary now called Siberia; Esthonia, Ingria, Livonia, and parts of Carelia and Finland, acquired from Sweden; the ancient Taurica Chersonensis, or Crim Tartary, taken from Turkey*; besides Polish Livonia, the Palatinates of Vitepsk, Micislaw, and parts of Polesk and Mitsk, seized by the partition of Poland, and the greatest part of Courland; containing in the whole above 50 different nations, reducible to the following classes: Sclavonian, Lettonian, Finnian, Tartarian, Mongolian, and Tunguesian, besides the migrated Europeans, chiefly Germans.

* Georgia has lately placed itself under the protection of Russia.

Petersburgh	175,000
Moscow	210,000
Astracan	70,000
Cronstadt	60,000
Sula	30,000
Riga	28,000
Tobolsk	25,000
Archangel	15,000
Revel	10,000

N. B. There are about 550 towns in Russia, including the habitations of the Cossacks.

About 405,000 MEN.
On the lists above 470,000.

Various Household troops	7,891
51 regts. of different regular cavalry	59,662
69 regts. regular infantry, and	
12 ditto of Cossacks	149,520
12 battalions Musqueteers and	
10 of Chasseurs	18,360
5 regts. of Artillery,	
1 of Engineers, Pioneers, & Train	29,062
Piquiners	6,900
Making in all	271,795
Garrison Troops, viz.	
Various infantry	87,000
24 regts. cavalry, Cossacks, &c.	46,205
Total	405,000

The army is formed into 9 divisions, and each of those into 3 corps; the Caucasian, Orenbergian, and Siberian.

77 VESSELS, *viz.*
34 Ships of the line.
43 frigates, sloops, and galleys.

20,000 sailors, &c. Under the command of
a High Admiral,
3 Admirals,
3 Vice-Admirals, and
3 Counter Admirals.

The chief harbours are those of Cronstadt, on the Gulph of Finland. 2d. Revel, on the Baltic. 3d. Archangel, on the White, and, 4th. Cherson, on the Black Sea.

There is a Marine Academy at Petersburg, and a fine dock-yard.

About 29½ MILLION of Rubles, or £. 6,537,500 Sterling.

The ARMY *Expense* is little more than 2 MILLION Rubles, or £. 450,000.
The NAVAL *Charge* about 1½ MILLION of Rubles, or £. 337,500.
Total £. 787,500.

The reason the army costs so little is, that they are maintained by the districts where they are quartered, and their pay is extremely small.

Sailors and gunners receive a ruble a month, and have provisions when on shore, as well as at sea.

About 28 MILLION of Rubles, or £. 6,300,000 Sterling.

Consequently, a SAVING of £. 237,500.

About 41 MILLION of Rubles or £. 9,225,000 Sterling,

At an interest of 6 per cent. being £. 553,500 per annum.

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY,
Hereditary to both Sexes.

By the fundamental law of PETER the Great, the reigning Monarch can appoint the successor, without regard to proximity or sex; but he, or she, must be of the Greek religion. The appointment has not been always regarded.

There are no constitutional controls to the will of the Sovereign, who is completely despotic; yet since the abolition of the Secret Chancery, there have not been many instances of arbitrary exertion. The ancient Russian dignities gave the nobility absolute authority on their estates, but their power was taken away by PETER the Great, the customary European titles introduced, and they do not now possess any privileges to protect them against the unlimited power of the Sovereign. A few conquered provinces, as Livonia and Estronia, possess some valuable immunities.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS come under the direction of the Senate, formed into 6 Chambers, 4 for Petersburgh, and 2 for Moscow. The members are nominated by the Sovereign, and at their head have a Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor. To them lie appeals from inferior courts.—Under the Senate are various departments, as those of War, Admiralty, the Treasury, the boards of Commerce, Mines, and Manufactures; the courts of Exchequer or Finances, of Appeals at Moscow, and of Judicature at Petersburgh; also a Court of Relief for those unable to sue in the other courts; besides some inferior offices and departments. Governors are appointed to the provinces, in each of which are two courts of justice, for civil and criminal matters. — According to the new code of the Empress Catharine, in 1776, Justice is better administered; is more simple, expeditious, and less expensive than formerly.

The GREEK CHURCH.

All other Christian sects are not only tolerated, but have public places of worship allowed them. The Sovereign, ever since Peter the Great, is supreme in the church, having united the Patriarchate in the Crown, and it is governed under him by a Holy Synod. There are 3 metropolitans, and 28 bishops; to these marriage is forbidden, but allowed to the inferior clergy. There are 474 monasteries, and for women 79 convents, the whole containing 70,000 persons; also 18,319 parishes and cathedrals.

The clergy have above 900,000 peasants belonging to their estates.

The Catholics have a bishop of their own at Mohilow; as have also the Armenians at Astracan.

In *Saratow* there are flourishing settlements of Moravians. In *Asia* there are several Mahometans, also worshippers of the Delai Lama, and many Pagans.

Before the time of PETER the Great, Literature seems to have been almost utterly neglected; it has since, however, been much encouraged. PETER founded several useful seminaries, particularly for astronomy, navigation, and military sciences.

There are two universities, those of Moscow and Petersburgh, which, like the public schools, are chiefly after the German plan.

There is another university, or rather seminary, for clergy, at Kiew; an academy of sciences, and surgical college, at Petersburgh, and a magnificent dispensary at Moscow.

Learning is infinitely indebted to the present Empress, as well for founding the university at Petersburgh, as many excellent public schools throughout her dominions; and, from recent scientific publications, the Russians bid fair to become eminent in the republic of letters.

From the prodigious extent of the Empire, it has a variety of climates. The northern extremity enjoys a day of 2 months, while the southern has scarcely 15 hours sun at most. There is a great variety of soil, and it produces almost every necessary.

Agriculture, till within a century, was but little regarded; it is now, however, much attended to. Considerable quantities of corn are raised in Livonia, also tobacco, *flax*, and *hemp*; of the latter the proudce is very great.

Their extensive forests yield abundance of timber; they have excellent furs, breed great numbers of cattle, and have many valuable mines, yielding almost every metal, even gold and silver; but those of copper, iron and lead are by far most productive.

Denmark AND Norway.

LATITUDE
45° : 70° North.
LONGITUDE
9° : 32° East.

2,300,000 Souls, upon a surface of 182,500 square miles, being at the rate of nearly 13 to each mile, distributed amongst
68 towns,
22 boroughs,
15 earldoms,
932 inferior nobles estates, and
7000 villages in Denmark; and
78 towns,
2 earldoms, and
27 nobles estates, besides villages, in Norway.

N. B. The rate of population is very unequal in the Danish dominions, being in the principal islands at the rate of 115 to each square mile; throughout Denmark it averages 86, the German dominions about 111, the south of Norway about 80, the northern part not quite 2, and in Iceland hardly 1 inhabitant to each square mile.

VII. Governments of Denmark Proper, being
The Isles of 1. Zealand and Bornholm. 2. Fyan and Langland. 3. Laland and Falster. And in Jutland, 4. Staalburg. 5. Wiburg. 6. Staarhus. And 7. The Dutchy of Sleswick.

The IV. Governments of Norway, being
Drontheim and Bergen in the North, Christiana and Christianfand South. Also Iceland, Danish Lapland, Danish Holstein in Lower Saxony. Oldenburg and Delmenhurst in Westphalia, and the Ferro Islands in latitude 62: 63. N.

N. B. The city and territory of Hamburg are under the protection of Denmark.

IN DENMARK.

Copenhagen	87,000
Slefwick	5700
Odensee	5500
Elsinore	5000
Staalburg	4000

IN NORWAY.

Bergen	18,000
Koningsberg	9000
Drontheim	8000
Christianfand	3600

IN GERMANY.

Altona	24,000
Kiel	45,000

In *Alliance*,

Hamburgh	90,000

75,263 MEN on the Lists, according to the regulation of 1785.
Being for DENMARK, *viz.*
Houshold Troops 117.
4 regiments of Cavalry,
4 regiments of Dragoons,
2 corps of Hussars.
Foot Guards 483.
16 regiments National and Foreign Infantry,
2 corps of Chasseurs, besides garrison troops and artillery.
For NORWAY.
4 regiments of Dragoons,
2 of Foreign Infantry,
8 National ditto;
besides 2 corps of 960 skaters,
Garrison Troops 156, Artillery 436, and 20 Engineer officers, making the total
Cavalry - - 10,422
Infantry - - 64,841.
Effective men about 40,000

61 SHIPS, *viz.*
31 of the line,
9 of 50 guns,
21 frigates,
besides a number of sloops, galleys, and gun shallops.

N.B. Many of the above are very old and unserviceable.

There are 10,964 sailors and 5660 marines registered.

About 5000 of the sailors and a corps of marines are in pay, which is extremely small.

There is a Naval Academy for fifty cadets, a school of Builders, and a school of Naval Artillery.

Ordinary Revenue is 6,557,000 Rix Dollars, and the King's Privy Purse 718,000, making together 7,275,000 Rix Dollars, or £. 1,636,875 Sterling.

ARMY EXPENSE, 1,663,922 Rix Dollars.
NAVY EXPENSE in Ordinary, 466,078, making together 2,130,000 Rix Dollars, or, £. 479,250 Sterling.

About 7 MILLION of Rix Dollars, or £. 1,575,000 Sterling.

Consequently, a SURPLUS of £. 61,875 Sterling.

In 1771, the Debt was between 14 & 15 MILLION of Rix Dollars, or about £. 3,000,000 Sterling.

But is now nearly extinguished by the assignment of the Capitation Tax for that purpose; and the Finances are in a very flourishing state.

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY,
Hereditary to both Sexes.

Since the surrender of the power of the Three Orders (Nobles, Clergy, and Commons) into the hands of Frederic III. in 1661, the sovereign authority is unlimited. By the *Lex Regia*, of the same king, the succession is fixed.

At present the hereditary prince (who may be considered as regent) and six ministers of state form the cabinet, and have the intire direction of public affairs.

The fundamental laws seem to be the king's professing the Protestant religion, and preserving the dominions undivided.

ICELAND retains its ancient customary laws.

The SUPREME TRIBUNAL for Denmark and Norway, is held at Copenhagen, and opened by the king in person every March.

There are two Chanceries, one for the Danish, the other for the German language.

The different provinces have their governors resident, under whom the laws are administered agreeable to the code of Christian V. *Slefwick* and *Holstein* have their particular laws.

The government, since the king's assuming the supreme power, has been of the mildest kind, and their laws, which are esteemed excellent, have been executed with dispatch and exemplary justice.

LUTHERANISM,

Which has been established since 1536; but Christians of all other sects, and Jews are tolerated. The Bishops, or Superintendants, are six: that of Zealand the chief. They are paid by the government, and possess no power but merely the inspecting ecclesiastic affairs.

There are conventions of the ministers every six months, whose jurisdiction is under that of the College of Supreme Inspectors, to whom lie all spiritual appeals.

Missionaries are established in the remote dominions; and the clergy are much respected, though they enjoy but very small incomes.

LEARNING is at present upon a very respectable footing in Denmark, and it possesses many valuable seminaries.

There are two universities, those of Copenhagen and Kiol. A Royal Society of Sciences, two for the study of Northern and Islandic History, an Academy for Painting and Architecture, a College of Physicians and Surgeons, a Military School for 70 Cadets at Copenhagen, and 32 large schools in the great towns; also a Society of Sciences at Drontheim, &c.

Denmark has had the credit, along with *Sweden*, of sending learned men upon discoveries at the public expense.

The Danish dominions are from their situation cold, and for the greatest part mountainous and barren. Jutland has good pasture and produces corn, which the supply of Norway demands. The immense forests of the latter and its extensive mines render it extremely valuable.

Iron and copper are largely produced, and even some silver in the mines of Konsberg and Jarlberg. Upon the whole, corn is obliged to be imported, and the peasantry, in general in an oppressed state, have no stimulus for industry. However, a commission has lately been issued by the Prince Royal to inquire into their state, and regulations have been formed for their completeenfranchisement.

Sweden.

LATITUDE
10° : 30°
LONGITUDE
56° : 70°

Nearly 3,000,000 Souls, upon a surface of about 220,000 square miles, being not quite 14 inhabitants to each mile, distributed amongst
104 towns,
8,350 villages,
1,200 estates of nobles, and
2,538 parishes.

The rate of population differs much; in Swedish Pomerania it is near 70 per mile, Sweden Proper 33, Finland about 13, Nordland and Lapland, not quite 2 to each square mile.

1st. SWEDEN PROPER, divided into Upland, Sudermanland, Wettmanland, Nerick, and Delecarlia.

2d. GOTHLAND, containing East, West, and South Gothland; Smaaland, Oeland, and Gottland; Wermeland, Dahland, Bohlehn, Schonen, Halland, and Bleckingen.

3d. NORDLAND.

4th. LAPLAND, in 7 districts.

5th. FINLAND, and

6th. SWEDISH POMERANIA, containing the Isles of Rugen, and the division of Wismar.

Stockholm	85,000
Gothenburg	12,800
Upsal	11,000
Stralsand in Pomerania	10,840
Abo and *University*	8,750
Norkioping	8,150
Falun, *a great mining place*	7,000
Wismar	6,000
Bergen *in the Isle of Rugen*	1,500

On the Lists, 50,421 MEN, (but capable of increase to 80,000) divided into
1st. The National Troops, *viz.*

Horse Guards	1,505
Noble ditto	395
5 regts. Cuirassiers	5000
2 regts. 2 squadrons, and 1 comp. of Dragoons	2,800
22 regts. and 1 battalion of national Infantry, and	
1 batt. Chasseurs	25,125

2d. Levied, or Standing Troops.

1 regt. of Hussars,	300
1 Light Dragoons	200
King's foot guards	2,800
7 regiments Foreign Infantry	5,960
Sawillix Chasseurs	200
4 brigades Artillery	2,230
5 ditto Fortifiers	2,706
Total 10,200 Cavalry, 34,285 Infantry, and 5,936 Artillery.	

About 60 SHIPS, *viz.*

6	of	74 guns
1	—	70
16	—	64
4	—	60
27	of the line.	
2	of	44
10	—	40
2	—	32
1	—	24
15	frigates,	

And a number of yachts, galleys, and gun shallops; 3 of the men of war are unserviceable, and several old.

There are 10,000 seamen enrolled. The Naval artillery 1,400 Artificers corps 800

A naval and military School at Stockholm.

At a medium, 4,500,000 Rix Dollars, or £. 1,012,500 Sterling.

About 1,500,000 Rix Dollars, or £. 337,500 Sterling.

The reason the military charges are so low, considering the amount of the peace establishment is, that of the *National Troops*, which are in strict sense *a Militia*, only the Officers are paid by the Government. The burghers and peasants support the foot, and the nobility the horse.

About 4,750,000 Rix Dollars, nearly £. 1,068,750 Sterling.

Consequently, a DEFICIENCY of about £. 56,250 Sterling.

In 1772, above 60 MILLION of Silver Dollars, or about £. 4,500,000 Sterling.

The debt has since, however, been considerably reduced.

MONARCHY,
Hereditary only to Males.

The sovereign power since the late revolution, though very extensive, is not quite absolute; the consent of the Diet, consisting of the four orders of the state, (Nobles, Clergy, Citizens, and Peasants) being necessary for the imposing of a Tax.

The Senate is divided into two departments, one of which is for the transaction of public affairs. The whole consists of 17 Supreme Counsellors. There are also a War-Office, Exchequer, Admiralty, Board of Trade, and a Board of Mines.

The first department of the SENATE is supreme in the administration of justice, the inspection of the mines, and public accounts. There is a Chancery, 4 Supreme Courts of Judicature and Appeal, besides inferior courts.

The provinces are under governors, and the whole kingdom divided into 82 districts, each having its court of justice, where the judge is assisted by a jury of 12 peasants, from whence lie appeals to the superior courts.

The supreme tribunal for the German dominions is at Wismar, to which lie appeals from the lower courts.

Justice is speedily administered, with great fairness, and at very moderate expence.

LUTHERANISM

Has been the established religion since the time of GUSTAVUS VASA (1523) but all other descriptions of Christians, and also Jews, are tolerated. The Consistory General under the King has the regulation of religious matters; under this are 19 inferior consistories.

The body of the clergy consist of an Archbishop, 14 Bishops, 1387 Ministers, including Provosts, and other subordinate ranks.

LITERATURE is at present in a very flourishing state in Sweden. There are 3 excellent universities, at Upsal, Lund, and Abo; also one at Griefswald in Pomerania.

Academies for Antiquity, Painting, Music, and the Belles Lettres, at Stockholm and Gottenberg: at Upsal, a royal society of Sciences, and an excellent endowment for the study of Swedish geography, called *Landmeter College*.

Sweden likewise abounds with good schools.

The SOIL is for the greatest part extremely barren; yet, through the encouragements given to agriculture, and the industry of the inhabitants, it is cultivated almost as far as possible, although its produce in corn is far short of the necessary consumption. Its forests are considerable, and the mines (particularly of iron and copper) yield abundantly; as also saltpetre to a large amount, vitriol, and sulphur, which, with the great quantity of furs they possess, enable the inhabitants to purchase freely every thing of which they stand in need.

Portugal.

LATITUDE
37° : 42° North.
LONGITUDE
7° : 10° East.

2,300,000 Souls, upon a surface of 32,000 square miles, being at the rate of 72 inhabitants to each square mile, distributed amongst
19 towns,
527 villages,
3343 parishes, and the small islands in the Atlantic.

N. B. The rate of population is very unequal, being but 72 in the province of Estramadura, and near 234 per mile in the province of Entre Minho and Duero.

The Provinces of 1. Entre Minho and Duero. 2. Tralos-Montes. 3. Beira. 4. Estramadura. 5. Entre Tago. 6. Guardina. 7. Alentijo. 8. Algarva.

With the Atlantic Isles of Porto-Santo, Madeira, the Azores, St. Miguel, Terceira, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo.

In these islands are above 130,000 inhabitants, and the rate of population is near 29 to each square mile; their whole area being computed at 4,600 square miles.

Lisbon	180,000
Oporto	35,000
Coimbra	13,000
Braga	12,000
St. Ubes, or Setuval	10,500
Evora	10,000
Eftromez	6,500
Aviero	4,500
Villa Vigiosa	3,700

25,000 MEN, *viz.*
The Houshold Troops.
12 regiments of Cavalry.
38 of Infantry.
1 of Artillery.
1 corps of Engineers, besides a provincial militia.

There is a Tactic School, at Lisbon, to train up for the military profession.

The army is at present very imperfect, and the number of effective not above one half of that upon the lists.

40 VESSELS, *viz.*
18 ships of the line.
12 frigates.
10 cutters and xebecs.

4 regts. of marines, & 5 do. for the colonies, where 5 ships of the line are constantly stationed. Also a corps of naval artillery.

The Portuguese marine has been very respectable, but latterly much declined. They now seem intent upon restoring it.

About 25 MILLION of Crusadoes, or £. 2,812,500 Sterling.

The NAVAL and MILITARY CHARGE about 7 MILLION of Crusadoes, or £. 787,500 Sterling.

Above 24 MILLION of Crusadoes, or £. 2,700,000

The lateſt reports ſay, that the revenue is conſiderably exceeded by the expenſe, inſtead of giving a ſurplus.

About 57 MILLION of Crusadoes, or £. 6,462,500 Sterling.

Which is rather increaſing than diminiſhing. Since 1774, more than one half of it has been accumulated, as it was then but 28 million of Cruſadoes.

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY,
Hereditary to the neareſt relation of the reigning ſovereign without regard to ſex.

The fundamental laws are the ſtatutes of Alphonſus and the manifeſto of the ſtates, publiſhed upon the revolution of 1641, in favour of the Houſe of Braganza, which fixed the order of ſucceſſion in that family. The Aſſembly of the States conſiſt of the clergy, nobility, and deputies. They continued to have conſiderable weight till towards the concluſion of the laſt century. Their aſſent is ſtill conſidered neceſſary upon matters reſpecting the ſucceſſion.

At preſent a council of ſtate, whoſe members are nominated by the ſovereign, fills their place, and the government is completely abſolute.

1ſt. The COUNCIL of STATE, compoſed of an equal number of ſpiritual and temporal peers, with the ſecretary, manage public affairs and diſpoſe of all places, civil and eccleſiaſtic. 2. The Council of War regulates the army. 3. The Aulic Council, or the Supreme Court of Juſtice and Appeal from the inferior courts. 4. The Council of Finances, and 5. The Royal Board of Cenſure. There are beſides two inferior courts of appeal at Liſbon and Oporto; and the *Caſa di Suppliaçao*, or Tribunal, from which there lies no appeal; alſo many ſubordinate courts.

The number of lawyers is prodigious, ſuits exceſſively ſlow, and the police much neglected.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Here, if poſſible, more bigotted than in Spain. Its intolerance under the Inquiſition nearly the ſame. Jews formerly abounded in this kingdom, but the very little toleration which they were allowed, and the contempt in which they were held, aided by inquiſitorial perſecution, drove numbers of the moſt wealthy into a ſeeming conformity to the eſtabliſhed religion, and many of them are amongſt the nobility, and even a great number ſuppoſed to be in the church.

In the late reign the Inquiſition was much diſcountenanced, but ſince the acceſſion of the preſent queen it has been powerfully ſupported.

* The

LITERATURE is here at the very loweſt ebb, and the ſciences which, under the celebrated Don Henry III. ſon of John I. flouriſhed here, ſuperior to the reſt of Europe, and gave riſe to the diſcoveries of the new world, are now ſcarcely known. They have two univerſities, at Coimbra and Evora; a College of Nobles at Liſbon, who poſſeſs the library of the Jeſuits, and is their beſt ſeminary; a Royal Academy, and one of Commerce and Arts.

* The church is governed by a patriarch, 5 archbiſhops, and 19 biſhops. There are 900 convents, and it is computed that there are above 300,000 eccleſiaſtical perſons in all the dominions, being near ⅛th of the whole population.

The SOIL in general is rather inferior to that of Spain. The Province Entre Minho and Duero is extremely fertile, and its population proportionable, being four times greater than any other. There are ſtill vaſt tracts uncultivated. Agriculture ſeems at preſent in a very low ſtate, and large quantities of corn are obliged to be imported. There are many mines, but none now worked. Their excellent wines are well known, which, with their fruits, ſalt, oil, ſilk, and wool, form their principal products.

viz. 43 of the line from 74 to 50 guns. 47 frigates from 44 to 20 guns. 11 cutters, from 20 to 12 guns. 6000 Sailors in pay. 1 regiment of Marines and 2 corps of Naval Artillery. The marine is governed by the 5 chambers of the admiralty, over each of whom the Stadtholder, as High Admiral of the Republic, presides, and has a tenth share of all prizes. The fleet is divided into three squadrons, distributed in the harbours of the Texel, of Rotterdam, and the ports of Zealand.	About 45 MILLION of Florins or Guilders, making £. 3, 937, 500 Sterling.	About 10 MILLION of Florins, or £. 875, 000 Sterling.	46 MILLION of Florins, or £. 4, 025, 000 Sterling. Consequently, a DEFICIENCY of near 1 million of Florins, or £. 87, 500 Sterling.	of Florins, or £. 175, 000, 000 Sterling. But there is to be placed against this sum what they have lent to other powers, being above 585 million of Florins, or £. 51, 187, 500, so that their debt can be but about 1415 million of Florins, or £. 123, 812, 500 Sterling. Which at an interest of 2½ per cent. is but £. 4, 475, 000 per ann. against which they receive interest from other powers above 25 million of Florins, making £. 2, 187, 500 sterling; consequently the balance of interest which they have to pay is but £. 2, 267, 500 per ann.	The supreme legislative authority of the Union is lodged in the *States General*, or assembly of the deputies of the 7 provinces, consisting of about 58 members; each province can have but one vote in this assembly, though the number of deputies is not strictly limited. Upon very important occasions, as declaring war, &c. a Committee called the *secrette besoigne* is chosen, in which Holland has two voices. The ancient dignity of Stadtholder is, according to the declaration repeated by the States General, July 4, 1788, fully restored, as essential to the constitution of the republic. This office is hereditary to both sexes in the family of Nassau-Dietz, Princes of Orange. The Stadtholder has a considerable share of the executive power as captain-general, high-admiral, &c. and more or less of the legislative, according to the constitution of each state. Every province is sovereign and independent of each other, but in a joint capacity guaranty each others rights, make war, peace, &c.	STATE, with its president the Stadtholder, a treasurer, and a secretary. 2d. The department of the REVENUE. 3d. That of the ARMY and NAVY TREASURY. Also the ADMIRALTY, consisting of 5 chambers. A CHAMBER of ACCOUNTS for the lands of the generality, and a Court of Money or MINT. Each province is governed by its own states and peculiar code of laws; upon any deficiency therein, the Roman code is consulted. The Grand Pensionary presides in the States of Holland, and possesses a large authority, as a kind of counterpoise to that of the Stadtholder. The magistrates in each town are elective, justice is in general well administered, and the regulation of the police carefully attended to.	The Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and all other christian sects are liberally tolerated, as are the *Jews*, but the Calvinists alone can hold civil employments. The church is under the government of the *National Synod*, besides which there are 9 provincial ones, *all* under the superior control of the *States General*. The foreign Calvinists have their peculiar synods. They reckon 1579 ministers of the established religion, (amongst whom there cannot be said to be any superiority) 90 Walloon, 53 Lutheran ministers, and 800 Roman Catholic clergy, besides those of other sects. There are several Monasteries in Dutch Brabant.	viz. At Leyden, Franeker, Utrecht, Groeningen, and Harderwyck. Several excellent public schools, particularly the *Athenæum* of Amsterdam. There are besides, in Holland, many scientific societies and extensive public and private libraries, as well as valuable cabinets of natural and other curiosities. Yet upon the whole, literature and the sciences are confidered to be rather on the decline in the United Provinces, although their regulations respecting education are generally admired.	The SOIL of the provinces is naturally inferior to most countries in Europe, being principally a swamp redeemed from the ocean by the laborious efforts of its inhabitants, and although incapable of producing sufficient corn for their support, yet, through dint of culture, yielding various fruits, tobacco, large quantities of madder; also fattening abundance of cattle, and raising hemp and flax to a considerable amount. The Dutch possess scarcely any minerals, except iron, which is found in the dutchy of Gueldres.	COMMERCE is to be considered as the great source of the wealth and political consequence of the Dutch. This is owing intirely to their own industry, as excepting the natural advantages of their situation, no part of Europe is less favoured with materials for commerce. Their fisheries are of the first importance to them, as their naval nursery. Next their *Indian commerce*, which gives a profit of near one million and half sterling, of which the spice monopoly yields above 200,000l. per ann. They furnish slight woollens, excellent linens, paper, toys, &c. They have also a considerable trade in books and fine arms, and still endeavour to carry as much as possible for all other nations. To this must be added their great commission trade, *agiotage*, and banking, Amsterdam being the regulator of almost all European exchanges; yet upon the whole their commerce declines.	IN ASIA. The coast of *Java*, wherein is *Batavia*, a large city, capital of their Oriental possessions and the residence of their general governor. The principal Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*. Some settlements on the coasts of Sumatra, Coromondal, and Malabar; and on the Island of Ceylon, with various dispersed factories, forts, and settlements. IN AFRICA. The *Cape of Good Hope*, George de la Mina, and other forts and factories on the Guinea coast. IN AMERICA. Settlements at Essequibo, Demarary, Surinam, and Berbica in Guiana. Also, the isles of St. Eustatia, St. Martin, Saba, and Curaçoa. The population of their colonies is computed at 600,000.	**HOLLAND.** The inhabitants of the Netherlands (or Batavians) became subject in 888, to *Count* RAOUL, a descendant of *Charlemagne*, and the sovereign authority was lodged in the counts, the nobility, and the towns. The government devolved upon the House of *Burgundy* in 1433, to which CHARLES V. becoming heir in 1477, it fell into the House of *Austria*, and Charles formed those provinces into a part of the empire as the Circle of Burgundy. The oppressions of the Viceroys of his son *Philip*, caused some of the provinces to revolt, and *Holland* forming a treaty with the adjoining provinces in 1579, for mutual defence, became under the lead of the Prince of ORANGE, and with the assistance of Queen *Elizabeth*, an independent state, called the UNITED PROVINCES. Their sovereignty was soon generally acknowledged, and by the treaty of *Westphalia*, in 1648, fully confirmed; from which period they have retained nearly the same form. Since the great advantages of the carrying trade have been generally understood, and practised by most European nations, the consequence of the Dutch, who possessed the greatest part of it formerly, has considerably declined; and, upon the whole, they seem rather receding, than advancing in morals and literature as well as power.
77 VESSELS, viz. 34 Ships of the line. 43 frigates, sloops, and galleys. 20,000 sailors, &c. Under the command of 1 High Admiral, 3 Admirals, 3 Vice-Admirals, and 3 Counter Admirals. The chief harbours are those of Cronstadt, in the Gulph of Finland. 2d. Revel, on the Baltic. 3d. Archangel, on the White, and, 4th. Cherson, on the Black Sea. There is a Marine Academy at Petersburg, and a fine dock-yard.	About 29½ MILLION of Rubles, or £. 6, 537, 500 Sterling.	*The* ARMY *Expense* is little more than 2 MILLION Rubles, or £. 450, 000. *The* NAVAL *Charge* about 1½ MILLION of Rubles, or £. 337, 500. Total £. 787, 500. The reason the army costs so little is, that they are maintained by the districts where they are quartered, and their pay is extremely small. Sailors and gunners receive a ruble a month, and have provisions when on shore, as well as at sea.	About 28 MILLION of Rubles, or £. 6, 300, 000 Sterling. Consequently, a SAVING of £. 237, 500.	About 41 MILLION of Rubles or £. 9, 225, 000 Sterling, At an interest of 6 per cent. being £. 553, 500 per annum.	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *Hereditary to both Sexes.* By the fundamental law of PETER the Great, the reigning Monarch can appoint the successor, without regard to proximity or sex; but he, or she, must be of the Greek religion. The appointment has not been always regarded. There are no constitutional controls to the will of the Sovereign, who is completely despotic; yet since the abolition of the Secret Chancery, there have not been many instances of arbitrary exertion. The ancient Russian dignities gave the nobility absolute authority on their estates, but their power was taken away by PETER the Great, the customary European titles introduced, and they do not now possess any privileges to protect them against the unlimited power of the Sovereign. A few conquered provinces, as Livonia and Estronia, possess some valuable immunities.	PUBLIC AFFAIRS come under the direction of the Senate, formed into 6 Chambers, 4 for Petersburgh, and 2 for Moscow. The members are nominated by the Sovereign, and at their head have a Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor. To them lie appeals from inferior courts.—Under the Senate are various departments, as those of War, Admiralty, the Treasury, the boards of Commerce, Mines, and Manufactures; the courts of Exchequer or Finances, of Appeals at Moscow, and of Judicature at Peterburgh; also a Court of Relief for those unable to sue in the other courts; besides some inferior offices and departments. Governors are appointed to the provinces, in each of which are two courts of justice, for civil and criminal matters. — According to the new code of the Empress Catharine, in 1776, Justice is better administered; is more simple, expeditious, and less expensive than formerly.	The GREEK CHURCH. All other Christian sects are not only tolerated, but have public places of worship allowed them. The Sovereign, ever since Peter the Great, is supreme in the church, having united the Patriarchate in the Crown, and it is governed under him by a Holy Synod. There are 3 metropolitans, and 28 bishops; to these marriage is forbidden, but allowed to the inferior clergy. There are 474 monasteries, and for women 79 convents, the whole containing 70,000 persons; also 18,319 parishes and cathedrals. The clergy have above 900,000 peasants belonging to their estates. The Catholics have a bishop of their own at Mohilow; as have also the Armenians at Astracan. In *Saratow* there are flourishing settlements of Moravians. In *Asia* there are several Mahometans, also worshippers of the Delai Lama, and many Pagans.	Before the time of PETER the Great, Literature seems to have been almost utterly neglected; it has since, however, been much encouraged. PETER founded several useful seminaries, particularly for astronomy, navigation, and military sciences. There are two universities, those of Moscow and Petersburgh, which, like the public schools, are chiefly after the German plan. There is another university, or rather seminary, for clergy, at Kiew; an academy of sciences, and surgical college, at Petersburgh, and a magnificent dispensary at Moscow. Learning is infinitely indebted to the present Empress, as well for founding the university at Petersburgh, as many excellent public schools throughout her dominions; and, from recent scientific publications, the Russians bid fair to become eminent in the republic of letters.	From the prodigious extent of the Empire, it has a variety of climates. The northern extremity enjoys a day of 2 months, while the southern has scarcely 15 hours sun at most. There is a great variety of soil, and it produces almost every necessary. Agriculture, till within a century, was but little regarded; it is now, however, much attended to. Considerable quantities of corn are raised in Livonia, also tobacco, *flax*, and *hemp*; of the latter the proudce is very great. Their extensive forests yield abundance of timber; they have excellent furs, breed great numbers of cattle, and have many valuable mines, yielding almost every metal, even gold and silver; but those of copper, iron and lead are by far most productive.	RUSSIA abounds with several of the most important articles of trade, particularly hemp, flax, sail-cloth, cordage, linen, linseed oil, wax, tallow, furs, and timber. Its fisheries also yield an important branch of trade, and its minerals are of the greatest consequence. Russia has latterly exported near 500,000 ton of iron, and above 700,000 cwt. of copper annually, beside large quantities of sulphur, sugar of lead, isinglass, &c. It imports Asiatic and European luxuries, particularly wines, spices, fruits, fine cloths, toys, hardware, &c. The balance of trade is, upon the whole, in its favour, particularly with England. It has not yet 500 manufactories; the principal are those of *hempen and linen cloth*, and a considerable one of *fire arms* at Tula.	A great part of the European and Asiatic dominions may be considered only as COLONIES, many of which have been planted under the present Empress; particularly a very flourishing one of Moravians, at Saratow, on the banks of the river Sarpa, to which many valuable privileges have been granted. Russia, however, does not possess any territories in America, or the East and West Indies; but between America and Asia, they enjoy the *Aleutian, Andrean, Fox*, and *Kurilian Islands*, which are not of much consequence.	**RUSSIA.** This Empire dates its commencement in 861; but scarcely any thing is known of it till the introduction of Christianity in the 10th century, nor from thence till 1450, when *John Basilides* conquered the Tartars. A successor of his, *Demetrius* II. was assassinated, and the family seeming extinct, there were various Candidates and contests for the sovereignty. But in 1613, the Boyars, or Nobles, proclaimed *Michael Teodorowitz*, son of the archbishop *Philaretes*, by a lady of the *Basilides* family, CZAR; and from *Michael* most of the sovereigns since have proceeded, either directly or collaterally. *John* II. *Basilides*, and *Alexis*, Peter's eldest brother, displayed ability and genius; but the exertions of *Peter* were greater, and more to the advantage of the empire, than those of all the sovereigns united, excepting the present Empress, whose abilities for government have been justly admired; her endeavours to promote agriculture, manufactures and commerce, but above all, those for population, by encouraging marriages, and diffusing knowledge, deserve the greatest applause. PETER II. son of *Alexis*, eldest son of PETER the Great, whom he condemned to death, destroyed all the records which tended to injure the memory of his father, and also that constitution of Peter I. (allowing the reigning sovereign to appoint his successor) but without substituting any other law of succession. However, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Peter* the Great by *Catherine*, made an ordinance, by which it is again allowed to the Russian sovereigns to act as they think fit respecting the succession.
61 SHIPS, *viz.* 31 of the line, 9 of 50 guns, 21 frigates, besides a number of sloops, galleys, and gun shallops. N.B. Many of the above are very old and unserviceable. There are 10,964 sailors and 5660 marines registered. About 5000 of the sailors and a corps of marines are in pay, which is extremely small. There is a Naval Academy for fifty cadets, a school of Builders, and a school of Naval Artillery.	Ordinary Revenue is 6, 557, 000 Rix Dollars, and the King's Privy Purse 718, 000, making together 7, 275, 000 Rix Dollars, or £. 1, 636, 875 Sterling.	ARMY EXPENSE, 1, 663, 922 Rix Dollars. NAVY EXPENSE in Ordinary, 466, 078, making together 2, 130, 000 Rix Dollars, or, £. 479, 250 Sterling.	About 7 MILLION of Rix Dollars, or £. 1, 575, 000 Sterling. Consequently, a SURPLUS of £. 61, 875 Sterling.	In 1771, the Debt was between 14 & 15 MILLION of Rix Dollars, or about £. 3, 000, 000 Sterling. But is now nearly extinguished by the assignment of the Capitation Tax for that purpose; and the Finances are in a very flourishing state.	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *Hereditary to both Sexes.* Since the surrender of the power of the Three Orders (Nobles, Clergy, and Commons) into the hands of Frederic III. in 1661, the sovereign authority is unlimited. By the *Lex Regia*, of the same king, the succession is fixed. At present the hereditary prince (who may be considered as regent) and six ministers of state form the cabinet, and have the intire direction of public affairs. The fundamental laws seem to be the king's professing the Protestant religion, and preserving the dominions undivided. ICELAND retains its ancient customary laws.	The SUPREME TRIBUNAL for Denmark and Norway, is held at Copenhagen, and opened by the king in person every March. There are two Chanceries, one for the Danish, the other for the German language. The different provinces have their governors resident, under whom the laws are administered agreeable to the code of Christian V. *Slefwick* and *Holstein* have their particular laws. The government, since the king's assuming the supreme power, has been of the mildest kind, and their laws, which are esteemed excellent, have been executed with dispatch and exemplary justice.	LUTHERANISM, Which has been established since 1536; but Christians of all other sects, and Jews are tolerated. The Bishops, or Superintendants, are six: that of Zealand the chief. They are paid by the government, and possess no power but merely the inspecting ecclesiastic affairs. There are conventions of the ministers every six months, whose jurisdiction is under that of the College of Supreme Inspectors, to whom lie all spiritual appeals. Missionaries are established in the remote dominions; and the clergy are much respected, though they enjoy but very small incomes.	LEARNING is at present upon a very respectable footing in Denmark, and it possesses many valuable seminaries. There are two universities, those of Copenhagen and Kiol. A Royal Society of Sciences, two for the study of Northern and Islandic History, an Academy for Painting and Architecture, a College of Physicians and Surgeons, a Military School for 70 Cadets at Copenhagen, and 32 large schools in the great towns; also a Society of Sciences at Drontheim, &c. *Denmark* has had the credit, along with *Sweden*, of sending learned men upon discoveries at the public expense.	The Danish dominions are from their situation cold, and for the greatest part mountainous and barren. Jutland has good pasture and produces corn, which the supply of Norway demands. The immense forests of the latter and its extensive mines render it extremely valuable. Iron and copper are largely produced, and even some silver in the mines of Konsberg and Jarlsberg. Upon the whole, corn is obliged to be imported, and the peasantry, in general in an oppressed state, have no stimulus for industry. However, a commission has lately been issued by the Prince Royal to inquire into their state, and regulations have been formed for their complete enfranchisement.	From their natural productions, their timber, minerals, furs, and valuable fisheries, they enjoy an extensive trade; and from their possessions in the East and West Indies, they derive the produce of those climates. As the Baltic trade has nearly doubled within thirty years, their commerce and revenue have abundantly increased. They are obliged to import corn, salt, wine, spirits, flax, linen, silk; *also*, fruits, spices, hardware, and many European manufactures. Yet, from their possessing so largely many valuable and necessary commodities, the Balance of trade is, upon the whole, in their favour.	IN THE EAST INDIES. Tranquebar, Fort Dansborg and other forts and factories on the Coromandel coast, with the Nicobar Islands north of Sumatra; containing, in all, above 20,000 inhabitants. IN AFRICA. Christiansburg and Fredensburg on the Guinea coast, and some factories near Axim. IN AMERICA. East and West Greenland, containing only about 8000 inhabitants of every description. Also, the Isles of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, in the West Indies.	**DENMARK AND NORWAY.** These dominions were originally peopled from Scythia: their history is obscured with fiction till about the ninth century, whence they recount a series of martial exploits and expeditions, till under the celebrated *Margaret Walodimir*, called the *Northern Semiramis*, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway were united in one sovereignty. For want of ability in her successors, they again became separate; and in 1488, the crown of Denmark fell (in the person of Christian I.) into the House of *Oldenburgh*, with which family it has since continued. The power of the crown was formerly very limited, but from the oppressions and insolence of the *Nobles*, the clergy and commons united with the crown, and Frederic III. in 1661, had the address to procure a voluntary surrender of the power of the three estates into his hands. To the honour of him and his descendants, their government, though absolute, has been so extremely mild, as to leave few occasions of complaint. But the people, who were so instrumental to the King's accession of power, received no alteration in their favour.
About 60 SHIPS, viz. 6 of 74 guns 1 — 70 16 — 64 4 — 60 27 of the line. 2 of 44 10 — 40 2 — 32 1 — 24 15 frigates, And a number of yachts, galleys, and gun shallops; 3 of the men of war are unserviceable, and several old. There are 10,000 seamen enrolled. The Naval artillery 1,400 Artificers corps 800 A naval and military School at Stockholm.	At a medium, 4, 500, 000 Rix Dollars, or £. 1, 012, 500 Sterling.	About 1, 500, 000 Rix Dollars, or £. 337, 500 Sterling. The reason the military charges are so low, considering the amount of the peace establishment is, that of the *National Troops*, which are in strict sense *a Militia*, only the Officers are paid by the Government. The burghers and peasants support the foot, and the nobility the horse.	About 4, 750, 000 Rix Dollars, nearly £. 1, 068, 750 Sterling. Consequently, a DEFICIENCY of about £. 56, 250 Sterling.	In 1772, above 60 MILLION of Silver Dollars, or about £. 4, 500, 000 Sterling. The debt has since, however, been considerably reduced.	MONARCHY, *Hereditary only to Males.* The sovereign power since the late revolution, though very extensive, is not quite absolute; the consent of the Diet, consisting of the four orders of the state, (Nobles, Clergy, Citizens, and Peasants) being necessary for the imposing of a Tax. The Senate is divided into two departments, one of which is for the transaction of public affairs. The whole consists of 17 Supreme Counsellors. There are also a War-Office, Exchequer, Admiralty, Board of Trade, and a Board of Mines.	The first department of the SENATE is supreme in the administration of justice, the inspection of the mines, and public accounts. There is a Chancery, 4 Supreme Courts of Judicature and Appeal, besides inferior courts. The provinces are under governors, and the whole kingdom divided into 82 districts, each having its court of justice, where the judge is assisted by a jury of 12 peasants, from whence lie appeals to the superior courts. The supreme tribunal for the German dominions is at Wismar, to which lie appeals from the lower courts. Justice is speedily administered, with great fairness, and at very moderate expense.	LUTHERANISM Has been the established religion since the time of GUSTAVUS VASA (1523) but all other descriptions of Christians, and also Jews, are tolerated. The Consistory General under the King has the regulation of religious matters; under this are 19 inferior consistories. The body of the clergy consist of an Archbishop, 14 Bishops, 1387 Ministers, including Provosts, and other subordinate ranks.	LITERATURE is at present in a very flourishing state in Sweden. There are 3 excellent universities, at Upsal, Lund, and Abo; also one at Griefswald in Pomerania. Academies for Antiquity, Painting, Music, and the Belles Lettres, at Stockholm and Gottenberg: at Upsal, a royal society of Sciences, and an excellent endowment for the study of Swedish geography, called *Landmeter College*. Sweden likewise abounds with good schools.	The SOIL is for the greatest part extremely barren; yet, through the encouragements given to agriculture, and the industry of the inhabitants, it is cultivated almost as far as possible, although its produce in corn is far short of the necessary consumption. Its forests are considerable, and the mines (particularly of iron and copper) yield abundantly; as also saltpetre to a large amount, vitriol, and sulphur, which, with the great quantity of furs they possess, enable the inhabitants to purchase freely every thing of which they stand in need.	Their timber, pitch, tar, fish, oil, furs, and particularly their minerals, afford abundant materials for trade. Of timber, Sweden is supposed to export to the value of near 200,000l. per annum; of copper, above 16,000 cwt. and of iron, above 40,000 tons; besides large quantities of saltpetre, allum, pitch, pot ash, sulphur, vitriol, &c. SWEDEN imports corn, wine, spirits, salt, flax, silk, leather, and provisions, as well as European and Indian luxuries. The balance of trade is, upon the whole, much in its favour, which is greatly promoted by excellent commercial establishments, particularly its East-India and Levant companies.	The colonial possessions of *Sweden* are confined to the little island of St. BARTHELEMI, which was ceded in 1784 by France, in consideration of having for ever a free port open to her in the Swedish dominions. It is extremely small, although from its situation, of consequence to Sweden.	**SWEDEN.** The early part of the Swedish history is similar to that of Denmark; nor in the chronology of their kings does there appear any very remarkable, except *Magnus Ladulus*, till the celebrated *Margaret Walodimir* united this kingdom with that of Denmark and Norway, and, by the Treaty of Calmer, settled that they should all continue one sovereignty. After her death the Swedes suffered extremely under their Danish rulers, and their nobility was nearly extirpated, when *Gustavus Vasa*, by his valour, rescued his country from its dependence on Denmark; and, in return, the people conferred upon him and his descendants the sovereignty. The royal power was very limited, till *Charles* XII. rendered himself absolute. After his death it was again extremely confined, till the present King, in 1772, projected and accomplished a revolution, which, without shedding a drop of blood, gave him the enjoyment of every prerogative he could with for.
40 VESSELS, viz. 18 ships of the line. 12 frigates. 10 cutters and xebecs. 4 regts. of marines, & 5 do. for the colonies, where 5 ships of the line are constantly stationed. Also a corps of naval artillery. The Portuguese marine has been very respectable, but latterly much declined. They now seem intent upon restoring it.	About 25 MILLION of Crusadoes, or £. 2, 812, 500 Sterling.	The NAVAL and MILITARY CHARGE about 7 MILLION of Crusadoes, or £. 787, 500 Sterling.	Above 24 MILLION of Crusadoes, or £. 2, 700, 000 The latest reports say, that the revenue is considerably exceeded by the expense, instead of giving a surplus.	About 57 MILLION of Crusadoes, or £. 6, 462, 500 Sterling. Which is rather increasing than diminishing. Since 1774, more than one half of it has been accumulated, as it was then but 28 million of Crusadoes.	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *Hereditary to the nearest relation of the reigning sovereign without regard to sex.* The fundamental laws are the statutes of Alphonsus and the manifesto of the states, published upon the revolution of 1641, in favour of the House of Braganza, which fixed the order of succession in that family. The Assembly of the States consist of the clergy, nobility, and deputies. They continued to have considerable weight till towards the conclusion of the last century. Their assent is still considered necessary upon matters respecting the succession. At present a council of state, whose members are nominated by the sovereign, fills their place, and the government is completely absolute.	1st. The COUNCIL of STATE, composed of an equal number of spiritual and temporal peers, with the secretary, manage public affairs and dispose of all places, civil and ecclesiastic. 2. The Council of War regulates the army. 3. The Aulic Council, or the Supreme Court of Justice and Appeal from the inferior courts. 4. The Council of Finances, and 5. The Royal Board of Censure. There are besides two inferior courts of appeal at Lisbon and Oporto; and the *Casa di Supplıaçao*, or Tribunal, from which there lies no appeal; also many subordinate courts. The number of lawyers is prodigious, suits excessively slow, and the police much neglected.	ROMAN CATHOLIC. Here, it possible, more bigotted than in Spain. Its intolerance under the Inquisition nearly the same. Jews formerly abounded in this kingdom, but the very little toleration which they were allowed, and the contempt in which they were held, aided by inquisitorial perfection, drove numbers of the most wealthy into a seeming conformity to the established religion, and many of them are amongst the nobility, and even a great number supposed to be in the church. In the late reign the Inquisition was much discountenanced, but since the accession of the present queen it has been powerfully supported. * The	LITERATURE is here at the very lowest ebb, and the sciences which, under the celebrated Don Henry III. son of John I. flourished here, superior to the rest of Europe, and gave rise to the discoveries of the new world, are now scarcely known. They have two universities, at Coimbra and Evora; a College of Nobles at Lisbon, who possess the library of the Jesuits, and is their best seminary; a Royal Academy, and one of Commerce and Arts. * The church is governed by a patriarch, 5 archbishops, and 19 bishops. There are 900 convents, and it is computed that there are above 300,000 ecclesiastical persons in all the dominions, being near ⅛th of the whole population.	The SOIL in general is rather inferior to that of Spain. The Province Entre Minho and Duero is extremely fertile, and its population proportionable, being four times greater than any other. There are still vast tracts uncultivated. Agriculture seems at present in a very low state, and large quantities of corn are obliged to be imported. There are many mines, but none now worked. Their excellent wines are well known, which, with their fruits, salt, oil, silk, and wool, form their principal products.	The American provinces are to be considered as the great source of their commerce. By the very great profit they derive from thence, and their other colonial possessions, they are enabled to keep up their European trade, of which the balance runs universally against them, as they import almost every thing in a manufactured state. The king's fifth of the Brazil mines yields above 35,000l. sterling. The late minister, the Marquis Pombal, aimed at establishing manufactures in Portugal, but unsuccessfully, and the practice of the present reign has been to run counter to every scheme of that minister.	IN THE EAST INDIES. Establishments at Diu, Chaoul, and Goa; also at Macao on the Chinese coast. IN AFRICA. The Azores, and other isles already mentioned; also settlements, along the Guinea coast, at Loango, Congo, and Angola, (by which they get negroes for their American plantations) and on the coasts of Zanguebar and Zafola. IN SOUTH AMERICA. The immense Province of Brazil, and some possessions on the coasts of Guiana and Paraguay.	**PORTUGAL.** The Portuguese history is interwoven with that of Spain, till about 1089, when those provinces which form Portugal were conferred upon a branch of the royal family of France, by the King of Castile and Leon; and upon conquests from the Moorish kings erected into a kingdom in 1139. Under the auspices of the enlightened Infant Don HENRY, were planned the enterprises which led to the discovery of the western continent. King *Sebastian* having rashly lost his life in a battle against the African Moors, the crown devolved upon his uncle Henry the cardinal, and upon failure of immediate issue, Philip II. of Spain seized the kingdom. Under the Spanish vice-roys it was most tyrannically governed till a revolution, in favour of the Duke of Braganza, dispossessed the Spaniards, and placed him upon the throne, in 1640, with whose descendants the crown has since continued.

PART IV.

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, AND STATES IN EU

POPULATION, &c.				ARMED FORCE.		STATE of FINANCES, &c.				POLITICAL CONSTITUTION, &c.				AGRICULTU
DENOMINATION.	POPULATION AND RATE per MILE.	PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.	POPULATION OF CAPITALS.	ARMY.	NAVY.	ANNUAL REVENUE.	MILITARY CHARGES.	GENERAL EXPENSES.	PUBLIC DEBT.	FORM OF GOVERNMENT.	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, &c.	RELIGION.	LITERATURE.	NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, SOIL, &c.
THE **Two Sicilies.** LATITUDE 36° 30′ : 43° 20′ N. LONGITUDE 12° 40′ : 18° 30′ E.	Near 6,000,000 Souls, upon a surface of 29,600 square miles, being at the rate of 206 to each square mile. But the population of the Kingdom of Naples is at the rate of 273, whilst that of Sicily is no more than 140 to each square mile.	I. The Kingdom of NAPLES, containing the S. E. extremity of Italy, consisting of 12 districts, and II. The Island, or Kingdom of SICILY, in the Mediterranean, westward of Naples, formed into 7 districts.	Naples .... 380,500 Foggia ..... 20,000 Tarento .... 16,000 Lucca ..... 14,000 Salerno ..... 10,000 In SICILY. Palermo ... 120,000 Catania ..... 25,000 Girgenti .... 20,000 Messina* ... 15,000 Syracuse .... 14,000 * Before the earthquake, Messina contained above 20,000 inhabitants.	27,000 MEN on the Lists. Cavalry 4,200, *viz.* The Houshold Troops. 4 regiments of Cavalry, 4 —— Dragoons. Infantry 22,800, *viz.* 8 regts. of Veterans, 6 —— Neopolitans, 2 —— Sicilians, 4 —— Walloons, 3 —— Swiss. 12 —— Provincials, or Militia, 1 corps of Artillery, & 1 —— of Engineers. 1 compy. of Chasseurs, 1 of Harquebusiers, & 2 corps of Invalids.	32 VESSELS, *viz.* 1 ship of 90 guns, 17 armed vessels, from 20 to 54 guns, 14 xebecs, galleys, and galliots; whereof 6 of the xebecs are for guarding Sicily. There is a corps of Marines, and of Marine Artillery; also a Naval and Tactic Academy. The number of sailors is not great, considering the maritime situation and great population of these kingdoms. All Military and Naval affairs come under the direction of the Council of War.	NETT REVENUE, about 6 MILLION of Ducats, or £. 1,000,000 Sterling. But the produce of the taxes is more than double this sum, whereof goes to the clergy above 3 million of Ducats; in payment of debt and interest 3 million; the remainder of the Neopolitan revenue being 5,500,000 Ducats, and the nett revenue of Sicily about 2 million of livres, or 500,000 Ducats, make the total nett revenue as above, 6 million of Ducats.	About 2,100,000 of Ducats, or £. 350,000 Sterling.	About £. 975,000 Sterling. Which with the sum appropriated for payment of the debt and interest £. 500,000 make the intire expenditure £. 1,475,000. Consequently an ANNUAL SURPLUS of about £. 25,000 Sterling.	The precise amount of the DEBT is not generally known; accidental circumstances rather than a want of œconomy, have contributed to its being so considerable. It is now however in a way for speedy liquidation, and the finances in an improving state.	LIMITED MONARCHY, *Hereditary to Females.* This being a fief of the Holy See, a small acknowledgment is paid by the King to the Pope; but the dependence is merely nominal and the tribute has been refused lately. In Naples the ancient feudal government subsists with considerable strength. The States meet every second year for the granting subsidies. Their Assemblies, or Parliaments, are composed of deputies from the nobles, ecclesiastical barons, and the cities. The royal edicts, to have the force of laws, must be registered by another assembly of nobility and citizens. The Sicilian States have the power of granting subsidies by their deputies like Naples. Villainage or servitude exists in these dominions, and in many parts the owners of large estates have a territorial jurisdiction.	PUBLIC AFFAIRS are under the direction of the State Council, consisting of 4 Secretaries of State, the Collateral Council, and various peculiar departments. The Courts of Justice, or rather of litigation, are numerous. Every province has its municipal administration; yet notwithstanding their established codes of laws, their judicial proceedings are extremely slow. At Naples there is a Supreme Court of Appeal, and to the honour of the present government they have done much towards the legislative improvement of the kingdom, yet still litigation is so extensive as to give support to above 30,000 lawyers.	The ROMAN CATHOLIC only is allowed of; Yet the present government has scarcely left a shadow of power to the Inquisition. Jews are in a degree permitted. The Papal power is not great although the clergy are extremely numerous and possess near one half of the wealth of the kingdoms. There are 23 Archbishops, and 115 Bishops. In Naples there have been reckoned above 45,000 priests, near 25,000 monks, & 21,000 nuns; besides innumerable convents in Sicily. However, since 1783, 466 nunneries have been suppressed.	Although the fine arts hold a distinguished place here, yet literature is in a wretched state and education exceedingly neglected. The schools are in the hands of ignorant monks, who inculcate scarcely any thing but superstition, their surest support; and the Universities, of which there are 4, viz. at Naples, Salerno, Palermo, and Catania, are little more than ecclesiastical seminaries. At Naples there is an Academy of Sciences, and the present government encourages the cultivation of the arts.	If industry and cultivation bore any proportion to the luxuriance of the soil and salubrity of the climate, the wealth and happiness of the people must be great. Nature here does almost every thing. Agriculture is exceedingly neglected, and yet large quantities of wine, oil, fruits, silk, and saffron are produced. Almost all kind of minerals are to be found, but little advantage is derived from them. The breed of horses and mules is particularly good. They have a great deal of wool, and produce salt sufficient for their consumption.
Sardinia. LATITUDE 39° : 46° North LONGITUDE 6° : 10° East	3,180,000 Souls, upon a surface of 20,160 square miles, being, upon the whole, at the rate of 157 to each square mile: but for the Island of Sardinia 'tis no more than about 60 to a mile; for Savoy 104, and the Duchy of Piedmont no less than 240 to each square mile.	The Duchies of SAVOY and PIEDMONT; The Provinces of MONSERRAT, ALESSANDRIA, and ONEGLIA, in the N.W. part of Italy; And the Island of SARDINIA in the Mediterranean.	In PIEDMONT, &c. Turin ..... 82,000 Vercelli .... 20,000 Alessandria .. 12,000 In SAVOY. Chamberry .. 11,000 In SARDINIA. Cagliari .... 24,000 Suffari 12,000	24,000 MEN on the Lists, *viz.* Houshold Troops, 3 regts. of Curassiers, 6 —— Dragoons, 1 —— Light Horse, and 2 legions of light troops. 1 regt. German Guards 3 —— Swiss ditto, 10 —— Infantry, 12 —— Provincials or Militia, 1 corps of Artillery, 1 —— Engineers, and 1 —— Invalids. The whole under an Inspector General.	33 ARMED VESSELS of 50 guns and under. A battalion of Marines and A company of Naval Artillery. The number of seamen is but inconsiderable.	About 17,000,000 LIRE, or £. 1,062,500 Sterling.	About 4,500,000 LIRE, or £. 281, 250 Sterling.	Near 16,800,000 LIRE, or £. 1,050,000 Sterling. Consequently, A SURPLUS of about £. 12,500 Sterling.	NONE, or so very trifling a remainder of the former Debt of the State, as not to be noticed at present. To the prudent œconomy adopted during the late and present reign, the extinction of Debt is to be attributed.	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *Hereditary only to Males.* The power of the crown is without even a shadow of control, except in the Island of Sardinia, where the States assemble, under the Vice-roy, merely to grant free gifts. His Sardinian Majesty has greater control over the clergy than any other Romish prince. The provinces retain their peculiar laws, where they do not counteract the King's Edicts; a new code of which was published in 1770, and has the Roman law for its foundation.	For PUBLIC AFFAIRS, the highest department is the Council of State. The Island of Sardinia is under a Vice-roy. Justice is administered there, and in the provinces by several inferior Territorial Courts, whose Judges the lords of the soil appoint. Trifling matters are decided by the Intendant of the Generality, from whence lie appeals to other courts, and from thence to the Supreme Court of Appeal at Turin. Applications for Justice may be made directly to the King. The Police is in general good.	ROMAN CATHOLIC, But during the present reign a degree of toleration has been extended to the *Vaudois* Protestants. They abound in the valleys of Lucerne, Peyrouse, and St. Martin. Jews also are tolerated. The Papal and Inquisitorial powers are here little more than shadows, although the clergy are extremely numerous; there being 5 Archbishops, 26 Bishops, 50 Abbies, and an infinite number of Convents for both sexes. It is computed the whole of the religious amount to 350,000, who pay the same taxes as the laity.	The SCIENCES are in a very flourishing state here. There are 3 Universities at Turin, Cagliari, and Sassari, besides several excellent schools. All school masters must undergo examination at an university. There are 2 Academies of Arts and Sciences; a fine library, and cabinets of painting and sculpture at Turin. The present active government interests itself upon the great subject of education generally.	The Duchy of Savoy is for the greatest part not fertile, though it furnishes some useful cattle, particularly excellent mules. The fertility of the provinces of Piedmont and Monserrat make ample amends; as they abound in corn, wine, oil, fruits, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Large quantities of excellent silk is furnished by Piedmont, and the total of the silk raised throughout the kingdom has been estimated at 650,000 pounds. Sardinia has large flocks of sheep and some considerable mines. It furnishes salt for the rest of the dominions, and has an extensive fishery.
Pope's State. LATITUDE 41° : 44° North. LONGITUDE 12° 40′ : 14° East.	2,200,000 Souls, upon a surface of 13,770 square miles, being at the rate of about 160 inhabitants to each square mile.	The Duchies of Ferrara, Spoletto, and Urbino, Castres. The March of Ancona. The Districts of Bologna, Benevento, Romagna, and Sabina, Ponto Corvo. The Campagnia di Roma, Viterbia, or St. Peter's Patrimony.—All in Italy. The Town and District of Avignon, and the Venaissin in France; also the above Duchy of Benevento near Naples, are temporalties which have been restored to the Pope by the House of Bourbon (after seizure) in 1773. The little Republic of St. Marino is under the protection of the See of Rome.	Rome ..... 180,000 Bologna .... 80,000 Ancona .... 22,000 (including 5000 Jews) Ferrara ..... 15,000 Ravenna .... 14,500 Civita Vecchia . 8,000	On the Lists, 5,000 MEN. Effective, about 3,650. Divided into The Swiss Guards of Rome and Bologna, 1 regiment of Infantry, 1 —— of Corsicans, 1 corps of light troops, & 1,800 men distributed in the towns and forts. Also 1 regiment of Militia at Bologna, and a corps of 6,000 Militia inrolled but never called out or exercised. The Army is under the control of the President of Arms, who is a cardinal.	A few GALLEYS; Three of them are armed annually, commanded by Knights of Malta, and navigated chiefly by malefactors. The whole under the direction of the Commissary of the sea, who is governor of the Castle of St. Angelo and the Pope's admiral.	NETT REVENUE, about 3,200,000 Roman Crowns, making £. 800,000 Sterling. But out of this the interest of the Debt is to be discharged. N.B. There is received by the officers of the Datary, as the spiritual contributions of the different Romish powers, 2,435,000 Roman Crowns annually, or £. 608,750. But this is wholly divided amongst those officers, no part of it entering the Pope's treasury.	About 2 MILLION Livres, or nearly £. 83,400 Sterling.	About 3,500,000 Roman Crowns, or £. 875,000 Sterling, Including 1,500,000 Roman Crowns, or £. 375,000. Interest of the Debt. Consequently, A DEFICIENCY of £. 75,000 per annum.	Above 50 MILLION of Roman Crowns, or £. 12,500,000 Sterling, bearing interest at 3 per cent. amounting to £. 375,000.	ELECTIVE SOVEREIGNTY, *completely absolute.* The College of Cardinals elect from amongst their members the sovereign Pontiff, whose power is unlimited as well in temporal as spiritual concerns. The only fundamental law is the inalienation of the Holy territories. The Conclave and Secretary of State direct all public affairs under the Pope. Legates govern in the provinces with as despotic sway as Turkish Bashaws, and often with as little regard to Justice.	The DATARY or Holy Chancery disposes of the benefices, &c. The APOSTOLIC CHAMBER manages the finances, the monopoly of provisions, &c. and it also forms a judicial body. There are many other Courts of Judicature; but the *Rota*, or Grand Tribunal of Appeal, alone seems to regard justice and equity in its decisions. One of the best institutions is the congregation of *St. Ives*, which affigns advocates for the suits of such as are unable to pay the expense of prosecuting their claims.	ROMAN CATHOLIC. Jews are tolerated, of which there are 8,000 in Rome. The priests of the Greek, Coptic, Armenian, and other sects are allowed to say mass, after their peculiar manners, in the churches of Rome. In 1787, many religious houses were suppressed. There are at present in Rome 3 Archbishops, 51 Bishops, 3,339 Secular Priests, 3,095 Monks, and 1,460 Nuns.	The state of LITERATURE is in general extremely low throughout the Papal dominions. Many of the clergy, possessed even of high dignities, knowing scarcely any thing beyond their breviaries, and the lower rank of the laity totally illiterate. The vast monuments of the fine arts, possessed by Rome, still promote their cultivation, though by no means equal to that of former ages. There is an Univerfity at Bologna; various colleges, and an Academy of Arts and Sciences, at Rome.	The SOIL of these dominions is for the most part exceedingly fertile, but, through the discouragements to agriculture, not yielding one fourth of its proper produce. Many parts, formerly very populous, are now covered with poisonous marshes. The oppressive monopolies in the articles necessary to life, render the farmer little better than a slave to the owner of the soil, which, in many districts, is the Pope. They produce corn, wine, oil, and fruits of the finest quality. Some silk, wool, and flax; also marble and a few minerals.
Republic OF Venice. LATITUDE 44° : 46° 20′ North. LONGITUDE 9° 45′ : 16° East.	2,625,000 Souls, upon a surface of 13,650 square miles, being at the rate of 193 inhabitants to each square mile.	The Duchy of Venice. The Districts of Padua, Brescia, Rovigo, Cremona, Veronese, Triol, Vicenzia, and Bergamo, Istria; part of Dalmatia. The March of Trevisan, and the 72 Adriatic Isles, the principal of which are those of Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante.	Venice .... 60,000 Padua ..... 40,000 Verona ..... 38,000 Vicenzia .... 32,000 Bergamo .... 30,000 Cremona 15,000	28,000 MEN, but only *the following in pay*; 2 regts. of Cavalry, 2 —— Dragoons, 5 —— Infantry, 1 corps of Artillery, & 1 of Engineers. The inhabitants of the country are exercised and formed into regiments of Militia. In time of war the Republic takes foreign troops into pay.	60 SHIPS OF WAR. 27 of 50 guns and upwards. 33 frigates, xebecs, & galleys. The celebrated arsenal of Venice is capable of equipping a considerable fleet. Dalmatia, and the islands furnish excellent sailors; but the Venetians are by no means that naval power they appeared in the 12th and 13th centuries.	About £. 1,125,000 Sterling.	Near £. 200,000 Sterling.	About £. 1,075,000, Consequently there is A SURPLUS of about £. 50,000 Sterling.	Between £. 5 & 6,000,000 Sterling. Upon which they pay an interest of about £. 210,000 per annum.	ARISTOCRATIC REPUBLIC, With a limited elective head stiled the Doge or Duke. In the Doge and 6 Supreme Consuls composed of senators, is placed the sovereign authority. A new Doge is chosen out of the first class of the nobility by the Grand Council; his election is made in a very complicated manner, he continues for life, but his power is extremely limited. The provinces are governed by the Podesta and General Overiters, who enjoy great power.	The COLLEGE, or Signory, is the cabinet which directs state affairs, receives ambassadors, &c. The Council of Ten judge of state crimes, &c. Besides which there is an Inquisitorial Tribunal of 3 Senators, chosen annually. The Grand Council elect the magistrates, and the Senate directs generally public affairs. Each province has its municipal jurisdiction under the Podesta, and the government is in general well administered.	ROMAN CATHOLIC, But the clergy having no weight in the government, other sects are not persecuted. They have latterly manifested much spirit in their contests with the Pope, and the Romish Chancery derives but about £.1,000 per annum from these extensive dominions. There are 2 Patriarchs chosen by the Senate, 4 Archbishops, 31 Bishops, and several rich convents; but amongst which a reformation is begun.	LITERATURE as well as the fine arts are said to be considerably on the decline in this Republic, once so celebrated. The University of Padua is still in repute, and is so liberally constituted as to admit students of all religions. There are many good schools, and they possess valuable remains of antiquity, and the fine arts.	The SOIL of the Venetian territories is in general good, and in most parts well cultivated, but many marshes are found, particularly in Dalmatia, which might be drained. They produce plenty of corn, wine, oil, fruits, vegetables, hemp, flax, tobacco, and silk. They rear a great many cattle, have sufficient wood, and several minerals, particularly borax.
Poland AND Lithuania. LATITUDE 46° 30′ : 57° 30′ N.	8,500,000 Souls, upon a surface of about 160,800 square miles, being at the rate of 53 to each square mile, distributed amongst 2,377 villages and 22,032 noble estates, containing about	1st. Great Poland, containing twelve districts. 2d. Little Poland, containing 3 Waiwodthips, the 3 counties of Polachia, the remainder of Red Russia, Chelm, Podolia, and Bratzaw, Kiow, and Volhinia. 3d. Great Dutchy of LITHUANIA, containing	Warsaw .... 80,000 Lubbin ..... 26,650 Wilna ..... 21,000 Cracow ..... 19,000 Grodno ..... 5,000 Posen ..... 4,650 Frustadt ..... 4,000 ALSO Dantzic 50,000	The CROWN ARMY, according to an Act of the Senate, in 1776, is fixed to 18,179 MEN, *viz.* General Officers - 26 Cavalry - - - 5,572 Infantry - - - 7,810 Total for Poland 13,409 General Officers - 26 Cavalry - - - 2,326 Infantry - - - 2,118	NONE. POLAND formerly possessed a respectable mercantile marine, but the navigation of the Vistula coming under the control of the King of Prussia, he has acquired all its maritime consequence.	3,200,000 German Dollars, or £. 320,000 Sterling, besides the King's Privy Purse, above £. 100,000.	About one half of the Revenue, or £. 160,000 Sterling.	The amount of the *General Revenue*, added to the *King's Privy Purse*, for the pay of his Houshold establishment, settled at 1,500,000 Florins, or, £. 112,500, may be considered as the General Expense of Government.	Near 130 MILLION of Florins, or £. 9,250,000 Sterling, but of which the *Diet* only acknowledged 1,144,000 Florins, or £. 85,800 sterling, and appropriated for its payment 1,500,000 Florins	An ELECTIVE MONARCHY, *under Republican controul; or rather an Aristocracy whose Chief is an elective King.* The sovereign power being vested in the 3 orders of the State, viz. 1st. The King. 2d. The Senate, composed of the chief clergy and the governors of the provinces. And 3d. The representatives of the nobility. These form the Diet, who besides being supreme in public affairs, are the highest Court of Appeal in judicial proceedings. Their regular meet-	For the dispatch of PUBLIC AFFAIRS, since 1774, there has been established a permanent Council, divided into 5 departments, the King at the head of all. The provinces have governors, as Waiwods, Starosts, &c. under whom are different courts; but the bulk of the people, or peasants, are in a state of the lowest vassalage to the nobles, their feudal lords, who possess every judicial power over them, both upon their estates and in the towns. A department of the permanent Council is a supreme	ROMAN CATHOLIC: But toleration is granted to Protestants, who are very numerous. These with the members of the Greek Church are stiled Dissidents, and about 2 centuries ago, claimed equal authority with the Roman Catholics. The Protestants, however, were afterwards extremely persecuted, but their rights were finally settled by the aid of the partitioning powers in 1778. Jews and Turks have also toleration, and are extremely numerous. The power of the Romish	LITERATURE is here in a very low state, notwithstanding the exertions of the present King and a few of the most enlightened nobles for the encouragement of science. Ignorance may in a great degree be attributed to the pride of the nobility in the importance of their rank and contempt of learning, added to the very oppressed state of their vassals and the gross superstition which pervades most ranks. There are 2 Universities at Cracow and Wilna, and a college at Posen; under these are the direction of the inferiour	The SOIL is in general good, abounding in pasture and corn, although, from want of property and encouragement in the farmers, far from being well cultivated. Great numbers of cattle are bred and exported. The mines are various and extensive. The internal parts of Poland furnish large quantities of timber, and it produces various fruits, hemp, flax, wax, honey, manna, and different drugs.

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

PAL EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, AND STATES IN EUROPE.

...ED FORCE.		STATE of FINANCES, &c.				POLITICAL CONSTITUTION, &c.				AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.			OBSERVATIONS.
...Y.	NAVY.	ANNUAL REVENUE.	MILITARY CHARGES.	GENERAL EXPENSES.	PUBLIC DEBT.	FORM OF GOVERNMENT.	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, &c.	RELIGION.	LITERATURE.	NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, SOIL, &c.	COMMERCE.	COLONIES.	
...EN	32 VESSELS, *viz.* 1 ship of 90 guns, 17 armed vessels, from 20 to 54 guns, 14 xebecs, galleys, and galliots; whereof 6 of the xebecs are for guarding Sicily. There is a corps of Marines, and of Marine Artillery; also a Naval and Tactic Academy. The number of sailors is not great, considering the maritime situation and great population of these kingdoms. All Military and Naval affairs come under the direction of the Council of War.	NETT REVENUE, about 6 MILLION of Ducats, or £. 1,000,000 Sterling. But the produce of the taxes is more than double this sum, whereof goes to the clergy above 3 million of Ducats; in payment of debt and interest 3 million; the remainder of the Neopolitan revenue being 5,500,000 Ducats, and the nett revenue of Sicily about 2 million of Livres, or 500,000 Ducats, make the total nett revenue as above, 6 million of Ducats.	About 2,100,000 of Ducats, or £. 350,000 Sterling.	About £. 975,000 Sterling. Which with the sum appropriated for payment of the debt and interest £. 500,000 make the intire expenditure £. 1,475,000. Consequently an ANNUAL SURPLUS of about £. 25,000 Sterling.	The precise amount of the DEBT is not generally known; accidental circumstances rather than a want of œconomy, have contributed to its being so considerable. It is now however in a way for speedy liquidation, and the finances in an improving state.	LIMITED MONARCHY, *Hereditary to Females.* This being a fief of the Holy See, a small acknowledgment is paid by the King to the Pope; but the dependence is merely nominal and the tribute has been refused lately. In Naples the ancient feudal government subsists with considerable strength. The States meet every second year for the granting subsidies. Their Assemblies, or Parliaments, are composed of deputies from the nobles, ecclesiastical barons, and the cities. The royal edicts, to have the force of laws, must be registered by another assembly of nobility and citizens. The Sicilian States have the power of granting subsidies by their deputies like Naples. Villainage or servitude exists in these dominions, and in many parts the owners of large estates have a territorial jurisdiction.	PUBLIC AFFAIRS are under the direction of the State Council, consisting of 4 Secretaries of State, the Collateral Council, and various peculiar departments. The Courts of Justice, or rather of litigation, are numerous. Every province has its municipal administration; yet notwithstanding their established codes of laws, their judicial proceedings are extremely slow. At Naples there is a Supreme Court of Appeal, and to the honour of the present government they have done much towards the legislative improvement of the kingdom, yet still litigation is so extensive as to give support to above 30,000 lawyers.	The ROMAN CATHOLIC only is allowed of; Yet the present government has scarcely left a shadow of power to the Inquisition. Jews are in a degree permitted. The Papal power is not great although the clergy are extremely numerous and possess near one half of the wealth of the kingdoms. There are 23 Archbishops, and 115 Bishops. In Naples there have been reckoned above 45,000 priests, near 25,000 monks, & 21,000 nuns; besides innumerable convents in Sicily. However, since 1783, 466 nunneries have been suppressed.	Although the fine arts hold a distinguished place here, yet literature is in a wretched state and education exceedingly neglected. The schools are in the hands of ignorant monks, who inculcate scarcely any thing but superstition, their surest support; and the Universities, of which there are 4, viz. at Naples, Salerno, Palermo, and Catania, are little more than ecclesiastical seminaries. At Naples there is an Academy of Sciences, and the present government encourages the cultivation of the arts.	If industry and cultivation bore any proportion to the luxuriance of the soil and salubrity of the climate, the wealth and happiness of the people must be great. Nature here does almost every thing. Agriculture is exceedingly neglected, and yet large quantities of wine, oil, fruits, silk, and saffron are produced. Almost all kind of minerals are to be found, but little advantage is derived from them. The breed of horses and mules is particularly good. They have a great deal of wool, and produce salt sufficient for their consumption.	They possess scarcely any manufactures in these kingdoms, except a few of silk, cotton, coarse woollen, linen, soap, and vermicelli. Their natural productions of corn, wine, oil, silk, fruits, and a few drugs form the chief articles of their export trade, which lies almost intirely in the hands of foreigners. They import Asiatic and European luxuries; also woollens, linen, hardware, toys, &c. Their natural products equalize the trade, and the natives have neither inclination nor encouragement for industry or enterprise	They have no COLONIES nor any settlements out of the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, except a small part of Tuscany, called the Coast del Presidii. The small Republic of Ragusa situated in and surrounded, except towards the sea, by Turkish Dalmatia, is under protection of the Monarch of the two Sicilies.	TWO SICILIES. Naples was an independent state as early as 1086, and Sicily in 1530. In no government has there been so great a variety of revolutions, or its sovereigns so frequently changed as in Sicily. It came to the House of *Savoy* by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, who changed it with the Emperor *Charles* VI. for Sardinia, in 1718; and in 1734, the sovereignty of the Sicilies was conferred upon *Charles*, 2d son of the King of Spain, who succeeding to his father's crown, in 1759, resigned that of the Sicilies, and conferred it upon *Ferdinand* his third son. By the cession in 1759, the right of inheritance was established in Don *Ferdinand* and his male heirs; and in default of such, to those of his brothers.
...EN	33 ARMED VESSELS of 50 guns and under. A battalion of Marines and A company of Naval Artillery. The number of seamen is but inconsiderable.	About 17,000,000 LIRE, or £. 1,062,500 Sterling.	About 4,500,000 LIRE, or £. 281,250 Sterling.	Near 16,800,000 LIRE, or £. 1,050,000 Sterling. Consequently, A SURPLUS of about £. 12,500 Sterling.	NONE, or so very trifling a remainder of the former Debt of the State, as not to be noticed at present. To the prudent œconomy adopted during the late and present reign, the extinction of Debt is to be attributed.	ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *Hereditary only to Males.* The power of the crown is without even a shadow of control, except in the Island of Sardinia, where the States assemble, under the Vice-roy, merely to grant free gifts. His Sardinian Majesty has greater control over the clergy than any other Romish prince. The provinces retain their peculiar laws, where they do not counteract the King's Edicts; a new code of which was published in 1770, and has the Roman law for its foundation.	For PUBLIC AFFAIRS, the highest department is the Council of State. The Island of Sardinia is under a Vice-roy. Justice is administered there, and in the provinces by several inferior Territorial Courts, whose Judges the lords of the soil appoint. Trifling matters are decided by the Intendant of the Generality, from whence lie appeals to other courts, and from thence to the Supreme Court of Appeal at Turin. Applications for Justice may be made directly to the King. The Police is in general good.	ROMAN CATHOLIC, But during the present reign a degree of toleration has been extended to the *Vaudois* Protestants. They abound in the valleys of Lucerne, Peyrouse, and St. Martin. Jews also are tolerated. The Papal and Inquisitorial powers are here little more than shadows, although the clergy are extremely numerous; there being 5 Archbishops, 26 Bishops, 50 Abbies, and an infinite number of Convents for both sexes. It is computed the whole of the religious amount to 350,000, who pay the same taxes as the laity.	The SCIENCES are in a very flourishing state here. There are 3 Universities at Turin, Cagliari, and Sassari, besides several excellent schools. All school masters must undergo examination at an university. There are 2 Academies of Arts and Sciences; a fine library, and cabinets of painting and sculpture at Turin. The present active government interests itself upon the great subject of education generally.	The Duchy of Savoy is for the greatest part not fertile, though it furnishes some useful cattle, particularly excellent mules. The fertility of the provinces of Piedmont and Monferrat make ample amends; as they abound in corn, wine, oil, fruits, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Large quantities of excellent silk is furnished by Piedmont, and the total of the silk raised throughout the kingdom has been estimated at 650,000 pounds. Sardinia has large flocks of sheep and some considerable mines. It furnishes salt for the rest of the dominions, and has an extensive fishery.	The natural productions of wine, oil, fruits, silk, and corn, furnish the greatest articles of export: besides which, the manufactures of silk, particularly stockings; some linen and cordage are sent abroad: and notwithstanding the great impediments thrown in the way of commerce by excessive impositions, the balance is upon the whole in favour of Sardinia. She receives hardware, metals, various stuffs, linen, fish, oil, timber, &c. Commerce and navigation are so much discouraged that the natives derive most of their foreign goods at the third or fourth hand.	NONE.	SARDINIA. Savoy and Piedmont were formed into an independent government as early as 1223, under the Earls of *Maurienne*. Their dominions becoming extensive, the Emperor *Sigismund* erected Savoy into a Duchy in 1416. The House of *Savoy* has produced several able princes, who have been allied to the first royal families in Europe. The Island of Sicily was ceded to the Duke in 1713, by the peace of Utrecht, and he was thereby acknowledged king of that island; but in 1718, Sicily was returned to the Emperor and the Island of Sardinia given in lieu of it: whereupon the unlimited sovereignty of Sardinia was granted to the House of *Savoy* and its male descendants, in consequence of the quadruple alliance. In case of failure of issue the dominions go to the King of Spain; and on the other hand, should the royal line of Spain become extinct, the House of *Savoy* is to succeed.
...s, ...N. ...ut ...rds of ...gna, ...tantry, ...ficans, ...oops, & ...uited in ...forts. ...ilitia at ...Militia ...er called ...under ...e Presi- ...ho is a	A few GALLEYS; Three of them are armed annually, commanded by Knights of Malta, and navigated chiefly by malefactors. The whole under the direction of the Commissary of the sea, who is governor of the Castle of St. Angelo and the Pope's admiral.	NETT REVENUE, about 3,200,000 Roman Crowns, making £. 800,000 Sterling. But out of this the interest of the Debt is to be discharged. N.B. There is received by the officers of the Datary, as the spiritual contributions of the different Romish powers, 2,435,000 Roman Crowns annually, or £. 608,750. But this is wholly divided amongst those officers, no part of it entering the Pope's treasury.	About 2 MILLION Livres, or nearly £. 83,400 Sterling.	About 3,500,000 Roman Crowns, or £. 875,000 Sterling, Including 1,500,000 Roman Crowns, or £. 375,000. Interest of the Debt. Consequently, A DEFICIENCY of £. 75,000 per annum.	Above 50 MILLION of Roman Crowns, or £. 12,500,000 Sterling, bearing interest at 3 per cent. amounting to £. 375,000.	ELECTIVE SOVEREIGNTY, *completely absolute.* The College of Cardinals elect from amongst their members the sovereign Pontiff, whose power is unlimited as well in temporal as spiritual concerns. The only fundamental law is the inalienation of the Holy territories. The Conclave and Secretary of State direct all public affairs under the Pope. Legates govern in the provinces with as despotic sway as Turkish Bashaws, and often with as little regard to Justice.	The DATARY or Holy Chancery disposes of the benefices, &c. The APOSTOLIC CHAMBER manages the finances, the monopoly of provisions, &c. and it also forms a judicial body. There are many other Courts of Judicature; but the *Rota*, or Grand Tribunal of Appeal, alone seems to regard justice and equity in its decisions. One of the best institutions is the congregation of *St. Ives*, which assigns advocates for the suits of such as are unable to pay the expense of prosecuting their claims.	ROMAN CATHOLIC. Jews are tolerated, of which there are 8,000 in Rome. The priests of the Greek, Coptic, Armenian, and other sects are allowed to say mass, after their peculiar manners, in the churches of Rome. In 1787, many religious houses were suppressed. There are at present in Rome 3 Archbishops, 51 Bishops, 3,339 Secular Priests, 3,095 Monks, and 1,460 Nuns.	The state of LITERATURE is in general extremely low throughout the Papal dominions. Many of the clergy, possessed even of high dignities, knowing scarcely any thing beyond their breviaries, and the lower rank of the laity totally illiterate. The vast monuments of the fine arts, possessed by Rome, still promote their cultivation, though by no means equal to that of former ages. There is an University at Bologna; various colleges, and an Academy of Arts and Sciences, at Rome.	The SOIL of these dominions is for the most part exceedingly fertile, but, through the discouragements to agriculture, not yielding one fourth of its proper produce. Many parts, formerly very populous, are now covered with poisonous marshes. The oppressive monopolies in the articles necessary to life, render the farmer little better than a slave to the owner of the soil, which, in many districts, is the Pope. They produce corn, wine, oil, and fruits of the finest quality. Some silk, wool, and flax; also marble and a few minerals.	The manufactures of the Pope's subjects are very few. The chief are of leather, cloths, some silks, hats, calicoes, coarse linens, and iron, particularly into wire. The crapes of Bologna are much esteemed, and their raw wool furnishes a considerable export. The impediments in the way of trade are incredible, and as they are indebted to the industry of other countries for numbers of the most needful articles, the balance of commerce is upon the whole considerably against them. N.B. The Exchange is against this country with all the world.	NONE, since the suppression of the Jesuits.	POPE's STATE. After the removal of the seat of empire from Rome to Constantinople, the bishops of the former acquired a kind of sovereign sway, which they gradually extended. By their assumed spiritual authority they encroached upon, and at length acquired an exorbitant temporal power. The title of *Pope* was common to all bishops, and not specially appropriated to that of Rome, till *Gregory* VII. in 1172. He perfuaded *Matilda*, Duchess of Tuscany, to bequeath the greatest part of her territory to the Holy See, and thus gained the additional consequence resulting from dominion. This *Gregory* (also called Hildebrand) fixed the right of election to the Papacy in the body of the cardinals, which was originally vested in the citizens. The examples of tyranny, insolence, and rapacity exercised by *Hildebrand*, and successive Popes, over various sovereigns are scarcely credible. However, the light of reason, which the Reformation caused to shine forth in the 14th and 15th centuries, dispelled that mist of error which overwhelmed Christendom; the *Papal power* gradually mouldering away, bids fair soon to sink upon a level with that of other bishops, and we behold that Pontifical thunder which blasted thrones and overturned dominions is now *Vox et preterea nihil!*
...T ...ures ...EN, ...Also ...stuffs ...steel, ...with ...some ...rials ...enjoy ...comp... ...mer ...s of the ...ified and ...inents of ...war the ...foreign	60 SHIPS OF WAR. 27 of 50 guns and upwards. 33 frigates, xebecs, & galleys. The celebrated arsenal of Venice is capable of equipping a considerable fleet. Dalmatia, and the islands furnish excellent sailors; but the Venetians are by no means that naval power they appeared in the 12th and 13th centuries.	About £. 1,125,000 Sterling.	Near £. 200,000 Sterling.	About £. 1,075,000, Consequently there is A SURPLUS of about £. 50,000 Sterling.	Between £. 5 & 6,000,000 Sterling. Upon which they pay an interest of about £. 210,000 per annum.	ARISTOCRATIC REPUBLIC, With a limited elective head stiled the Doge or Duke. In the Doge and 6 Supreme Consuls composed of senators, is placed the sovereign authority. A new Doge is chosen out of the first class of the nobility by the Grand Council; his election is made in a very complicated manner, he continues for life, but his power is extremely limited. The provinces are governed by the Podesta and General Overseers, who enjoy great power.	The COLLEGE, or Signory, is the cabinet which directs state affairs, receives ambassadors, &c. The Council of Ten judge of state crimes, &c. Besides which there is an Inquisitorial Tribunal of 3 Senators, chosen annually. The Grand Council elect the magistrates, and the Senate directs generally public affairs. Each province has its municipal jurisdiction under the Podesta, and the government is in general well administered.	ROMAN CATHOLIC, But the clergy having no weight in the government, other sects are not persecuted. They have latterly manifested much spirit in their contests with the Pope, and the Romish Chancery derives but about £.1,000 per annum from these extensive dominions. There are 2 Patriarchs chosen by the Senate, 4 Archbishops, 31 Bishops, and several rich convents; but amongst which a reformation is begun.	LITERATURE as well as the fine arts are said to be considerably on the decline in this Republic, once so celebrated. The University of Padua is still in repute, and is so liberally constituted as to admit students of all religions. There are many good schools, and they possess valuable remains of antiquity, and the fine arts.	The SOIL of the Venetian territories is in general good, and in most parts well cultivated, but many marshes are found, particularly in Dalmatia, which might be drained. They produce plenty of corn, wine, oil, fruits, vegetables, hemp, flax, tobacco, and silk. They rear a great many cattle, have sufficient wood, and several minerals, particularly borax.	There are considerable manufactures of cloths, glass for mirrors, &c. Also excellent silks, gold and silver stuffs, artificial flowers, leather, soap, steel, particularly into arms. These with their excellent wines, fruits, and some drugs, furnish abundant materials for commerce; of which they still enjoy an extensive share, though in no comparison with what they had in former ages. They import stuffs, linen, hardware, and several other European manufactures.	NONE.	REPUBLIC OF VENICE. They date this Republic from the beginning of the 5th century. It long continued democratic, the people occasionally electing a superiour magistrate under different titles: but about the middle of the 7th century Doges, or Dukes, were appointed, and an hereditary nobility gradually arose, who, encroaching upon the rights of the people, at length formed a complete aristocracy, electing the Doge out of their own body, which consists of about 2,000. The spirited resistance of the Venetians against the League of Cambray, formed for their destruction, in 1509, by the leading powers of Europe, makes the most important epocha in their history. They have declined much in their political consequence since the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, whereby the products of *Asia* (of which Venice was the great mart) are more cheaply and expeditiously obtained, and the trade of the Venetians transferred to other states.
...P... ...ARMY, ...rals, ... Act of ...mate... ...776, is ...liner... ...fact... ...IEN, ...T... ...port ... - 27 ...well ... - 5,572 ...trade ... - 7,810 ...thei... 13,409 ...quit... ... - 26 ... - 2,326 ...and ... - 2,128 ...Total for Lithuania 4,770	NONE. POLAND formerly possessed a respectable mercantile marine, but the navigation of the Vistula coming under the control of the King of Prussia, he has acquired all its maritime consequence.	3,200,000 German Dollars, or £. 320,000 Sterling, besides the King's Privy Purse, above £. 100,000.	About one half of the Revenue, or £. 160,000 Sterling.	The amount of the *General Revenue*, added to the *King's Privy Purse*, for the pay of his Houshold establishment, settled at 1,500,000 Florins, or, £. 112,500, may be considered as the General Expense of Government,	Near 130 MILLION of Florins, or £. 9,250,000 Sterling, but of which the *Diet* only acknowledged 1,144,000 Florins, or £. 85,800 sterling, and appropriated for its payment 1,500,000 Florins	An ELECTIVE MONARCHY, *under Republican control; or rather an Aristocracy whose Chief is an elective King.* The sovereign power being vested in the 3 orders of the State, viz. 1st. The King. 2d. The Senate, composed of the chief clergy and the governors of the provinces. And 3d. The representatives of the nobility. These form the Diet, who besides being supreme in public affairs, are the highest Court of Appeal in judicial proceedings. Their regular meet-	For the dispatch of PUBLIC AFFAIRS, since 1774, there has been established a permanent Council, divided into 5 departments, the King at the head of all. The provinces have governors, as Waiwods, Staroits, &c. under whom are different courts; but the bulk of the people, or peasants, are in a state of the lowest vassalage to the nobles, their feudal lords, who possess every judicial power over them, both upon their estates and in the towns. A department of the permanent Council is a supreme	ROMAN CATHOLIC: But toleration is granted to Protestants, who are very numerous. These with the members of the Greek Church are stiled Dissidents, and about 2 centuries ago, claimed equal authority with the Roman Catholics. The Protestants, however, were afterwards extremely persecuted, but their rights were finally settled by the aid of the partitioning powers in 1778. Jews and Turks have also toleration, and are extremely numerous. The power of the Romish	LITERATURE is here in a very low state, notwithstanding the exertions of the present King and a few of the most enlightened nobles for the encouragement of science. Ignorance may in a great degree be attributed to the pride of the nobility in the importance of their rank and contempt of learning, added to the very oppressed state of their vassals and the gross superstition which pervades most ranks. There are 2 Universities at Cracow and Wilna, and a college at Posen; under these are	The SOIL is in general good, abounding in pasture and corn, although, from want of property and encouragement in the farmers, far from being well cultivated. Great numbers of cattle are bred and exported. The mines are various and extensive. The internal parts of Poland furnish large quantities of timber, and it produces various fruits, hemp, flax, wax, honey, manna, and different drugs.	POLAND in its corn, timber, minerals, cattle, and furs possesses ample materials for commerce, but, except in linen and leather, has very few manufactures. The inhabitants are obliged to import a vast number of necessaries as well as luxuries, and the balance of trade is considerably against them, their Exports being estimated at not quite £. 6,000,000 sterling, and their Imports at above	POLAND does not possess any colonies, but has under its protection the Republics and Territories of Dantzic and Thorn. The latter has been nearly swallowed up by Prussia, who also infringed exceedingly upon the privileges of the former. The Duchies of Courland and Semigallan are also under Polish protection; but the former may rather be considered at the dispofal of the Empress of Russia.	POLAND AND LITHUANIA. POLAND, originally possessed by the Vandalls who were forced to give way to the Russians and Tartars, became divided into a number of principalities, having generally a prince paramount by the title of Duke. The line of their Duke *Cracus* failing, they elected, in 830, a peasant, *Piastus* * to that dignity. At the end of the 10th century the title was changed for that of King. In 1380, the Duke of Lithuania, *Jagello*, was elected, and the crown continued in his family till it became extinct in 1572, since which the kings have been elected from different families and nations. The most deserving of them have been of the *Casimir* and *Sobiesti* lines.

THE Two Sicilies.

LATITUDE 36° 30′ : 43° 20′ N.
LONGITUDE 12° 40′ : 18° 30′ E.

Near 6,000,000 Souls, upon a surface of 29,600 square miles, being at the rate of 206 to each square mile.

But the population of the Kingdom of Naples is at the rate of 233, whilſt that of Sicily is no more than 140 to each square mile.

I.

The Kingdom of NAPLES,

containing the S. E. extremity of Italy, conſiſting of 12 diſtricts, and

II.

The Iſland, or Kingdom of SICILY,

in the Mediterranean, weſtward of Naples, formed into 7 diſtricts.

Foggia	20,000
Tarento	16,000
Lucca	14,000
Salerno	10,000
In SICILY.	
Palermo	120,000
Catania	25,000
Girgenti	20,000
Meſſina *	15,000
Syracuſe	14,000

* Before the earthquake, Meſſina contained above 20,000 inhabitants.

on the Liſts.

Cavalry 4,200, *viz.*
The Houſhold Troops.
4 regiments of Cavalry,
4 —— Dragoons.

Infantry 22,800, *viz.*
8 regts. of Veterans,
6 —— Neopolitans,
2 —— Sicilians,
4 —— Walloons,
3 —— Swiſs.
12 —— Provincials, or Militia,
1 corps of Artillery, &
1 —— of Engineers.
1 compy. of Chaſſeurs,
1 of Harquebuſiers, &
a corps of Invalids.

viz.
1 ſhip of 90 guns,
17 armed veſſels, from 20 to 54 guns,
14 xebecs, galleys, and galliots;
whereof 6 of the xebecs are for guarding Sicily.

There is a corps of Marines, and of Marine Artillery; alſo a Naval and Tactic Academy.

The number of ſailors is not great, conſidering the maritime ſituation and great population of theſe kingdoms.

All Military and Naval affairs come under the direction of the Council of War.

about 6 MILLION of Ducats, or £. 1,000,000 Sterling.

But the produce of the taxes is more than double this ſum, whereof goes to the clergy above 3 million of Ducats; in payment of debt and intereſt 3 million; the remainder of the Neopolitan revenue being 5,500,000 Ducats, and the nett revenue of Sicily about 2 million of Livres, or 500,000 Ducats, make the total nett revenue as above, 6 million of Ducats.

2,100,000 of Ducats, or £. 350,000 Sterling.

£. 975,000 Sterling.

Which with the ſum appropriated for payment of the debt and intereſt £. 500,000 make the intire expenditure £. 1,475,000.

Conſequently an ANNUAL SURPLUS of about £. 25,000 Sterling.

of the DEBT is not generally known; accidental circumſtances rather than a want of œconomy, have contributed to its being ſo conſiderable. It is now however in a way for ſpeedy liquidation, and the finances in an improving ſtate.

Hereditary to Females.

This being a fief of the Holy See, a ſmall acknowledgment is paid by the King to the Pope; but the dependence is merely nominal and the tribute has been refuſed lately.

In Naples the ancient feudal government ſubſiſts with conſiderable ſtrength. The States meet every ſecond year for the granting ſubſidies. Their Aſſemblies, or Parliaments, are compoſed of deputies from the nobles, eccleſiaſtical barons, and the cities. The royal edicts, to have the force of laws, muſt be regiſtered by another aſſembly of nobility and citizens.

The Sicilian States have the power of granting ſubſidies by their deputies like Naples. Villainage or ſervitude exiſts in theſe dominions, and in many parts the owners of large eſtates have a territorial juriſdiction.

der the direction of the State Council, conſiſting of 4 Secretaries of State, the Collateral Council, and various peculiar departments.

The Courts of Juſtice, or rather of litigation, are numerous. Every province has its municipal adminiſtration; yet notwithſtanding their eſtabliſhed codes of laws, their judicial proceedings are extremely flow.

At Naples there is a Supreme Court of Appeal, and to the honour of the preſent government they have done much towards the legiſlative improvement of the kingdom, yet ſtill litigation is ſo extenſive as to give ſupport to above 30,000 lawyers.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC only is allowed of;

Yet the preſent government has ſcarcely left a ſhadow of power to the Inquiſition.

Jews are in a degree permitted.

The Papal power is not great although the clergy are extremely numerous and poſſeſs near one half of the wealth of the kingdoms.

There are 23 Archbiſhops, and 115 Biſhops.

In Naples there have been reckoned above 45,000 prieſts, near 25,000 monks, & 21,000 nuns; beſides innumerable convents in Sicily. However, ſince 1783, 466 nunneries have been ſuppreſſed.

Although the fine arts hold a diſtinguiſhed place here, yet literature is in a wretched ſtate and education exceedingly neglected.

The ſchools are in the hands of ignorant monks, who inculcate ſcarcely any thing but ſuperſtition, their fureſt ſupport; and the Univerſities, of which there are 4, viz. at Naples, Salerno, Palermo, and Catania, are little more than eccleſiaſtical ſeminaries.

At Naples there is an Academy of Sciences, and the preſent government encourages the cultivation of the arts.

If induſtry and cultivation bore any proportion to the luxuriance of the ſoil and ſalubrity of the climate, the wealth and happineſs of the people muſt be great.

Nature here does almoſt every thing. Agriculture is exceedingly neglected, and yet large quantities of wine, oil, fruits, ſilk, and ſaffron are produced.

Almoſt all kind of minerals are to be found, but little advantage is derived from them. The breed of horſes and mules is particularly good.

They have a great deal of wool, and produce ſalt ſufficient for their conſumption.

Sardinia.

LATITUDE 39° : 46° North
LONGITUDE 6° : 10° East

3,180,000 Souls, upon a ſurface of 20,160 ſquare miles, being, upon the whole, at the rate of 157 to each ſquare mile: but for the Iſland of Sardinia 'tis no more than about 60 to a mile; for Savoy 104, and the Duchy of Piedmont no leſs than 240 to each ſquare mile.

The Duchies of SAVOY and PIEDMONT;

The Provinces of MONSERRAT, ALESSANDRIA, and ONEGLIA, in the N.W. part of Italy;

And the Iſland of SARDINIA in the Mediterranean.

In PIEDMONT, &c.	
Turin	82,000
Vercelli	20,000
Aleſſandria	12,000
In SAVOY.	
Chamberry	11,000
In SARDINIA.	
Cagliari	24,000
Suſſari	12,000

24,000 MEN on the Liſts, *viz.*
Houſhold Troops,
3 regts. of Curaſſiers,
6 —— Dragoons,
1 —— light Horſe, and
2 legions of light troops.
1 regt. German Guards
3 —— Swiſs ditto,
10 —— Infantry,
12 —— Provincials or Militia,
1 corps of Artillery,
1 —— Engineers, and
1 —— Invalids.
The whole under an Inſpector General.

33 ARMED VESSELS of 50 guns and under.

A battalion of Marines and A company of Naval Artillery.

The number of ſeamen is but inconſiderable.

About 17,000,000 LIRE, or £. 1,062,500 Sterling.

About 4,500,000 LIRE, or £. 281,250 Sterling.

Near 16,800,000 LIRE, or £. 1,050,000 Sterling.

Conſequently, A SURPLUS of about £. 12,500 Sterling.

NONE,

or ſo very trifling a remainder of the former Debt of the State, as not to be noticed at preſent.

To the prudent œconomy adopted during the late and preſent reign, the extinction of Debt is to be attributed.

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *Hereditary only to Males.*

The power of the crown is without even a ſhadow of control, except in the Iſland of Sardinia, where the States aſſemble, under the Vice-roy, merely to grant free gifts. His Sardinian Majeſty has greater control over the clergy than any other Romiſh prince. The provinces retain their peculiar laws, where they do not counteract the King's Edicts; a new code of which was publiſhed in 1770, and has the Roman law for its foundation.

For PUBLIC AFFAIRS, the higheſt department is the Council of State.

The Iſland of Sardinia is under a Vice-roy. Juſtice is adminiſtered there, and in the provinces by ſeveral inferior Territorial Courts, whoſe Judges the lords of the ſoil appoint. Trifling matters are decided by the Intendant of the Generalty, from whence lie appeals to other courts, and from thence to the Supreme Court of Appeal at Turin. Applications for Juſtice may be made directly to the King.

The Police is in general good.

ROMAN CATHOLIC,

But during the preſent reign a degree of toleration has been extended to the *Vaudois* Proteſtants. They abound in the valleys of Lucerne, Peyrouſe, and St. Martin. Jews alſo are tolerated.

The Papal and Inquiſitorial powers are here little more than ſhadows, although the clergy are extremely numerous; there being 5 Archbiſhops, 26 Biſhops, 50 Abbies, and an infinite number of Convents for both ſexes. It is computed the whole of the religious amount to 350,000, who pay the ſame taxes as the laity.

The SCIENCES are in a very flouriſhing ſtate here.

There are 3 Univerſities at Turin, Cagliari, and Suſſari, beſides ſeveral excellent ſchools. All ſchool maſters muſt undergo examination at an univerſity.

There are 2 Academies of Arts and Sciences; a fine library, and cabinets of painting and ſculpture at Turin.

The preſent active government intereſts itſelf upon the great ſubject of education generally.

The Duchy of Savoy is for the greateſt part not fertile, though it furniſhes ſome uſeful cattle, particularly excellent mules.

The fertility of the provinces of Piedmont and Monſerrat make ample amends; as they abound in corn, wine, oil, fruits, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Large quantities of excellent ſilk is furniſhed by Piedmont, and the total of the ſilk raiſed throughout the kingdom has been eſtimated at 650,000 pounds.

Sardinia has large flocks of ſheep and ſome conſiderable mines. It furniſhes ſalt for the reſt of the dominions, and has an extenſive fiſhery.

Pope's State.

LATITUDE 41° : 44° North.
LONGITUDE 12° 40′ : 14° East.

2,200,000 Souls, upon a ſurface of 13,770 ſquare miles, being at the rate of about 160 inhabitants to each ſquare mile.

The Duchies of Ferrara, Spoletto, and Urbino, Caſtres.

The March of Ancona.

The Diſtricts of Bologna, Benevento, Romagna, and Sabina, Ponto Corvo.

The Campagnia di Roma, Viterbia, or St. Peter's Patrimony.—All in Italy.

The Town and Diſtrict of Avignon, and the Venaiſſon in France; alſo the above Duchy of Benevento near Naples, are temporalties which have been reſtored to the Pope by the Houſe of Bourbon (after ſeizure) in 1773.

The little Republic of St. Marino is under the protection of the See of Rome.

Rome	180,000
Bologna	80,000
Ancona	22,000
(including 5000 Jews)	
Ferara	15,000
Ravenna	14,500
Civita Vecchia	8,000

On the Liſts, 5,000 MEN. Effective, about 3,650.
Divided into
The Swiſs Guards of Rome and Bologna,
1 regiment of Infantry,
1 —— of Corſicans,
1 corps of light troops, &
1,800 men diſtributed in the towns and forts.
Alſo
1 regiment of Militia at Bologna, and
a corps of 6,000 Militia inrolled but never called out or exerciſed.
The Army is under the control of the Preſident of Arms, who is a cardinal.

A few GALLEYS;

Three of them are armed annually, commanded by Knights of Malta, and navigated chiefly by malefactors.

The whole under the direction of the Commiſſary of the ſea, who is governor of the Caſtle of St. Angelo and the Pope's admiral.

NETT REVENUE, about 3,200,000 Roman Crowns, making £. 800,000 Sterling.

But out of this the intereſt of the Debt is to be diſcharged.

N.B. There is received by the officers of the Datary, as the ſpiritual contributions of the different Romiſh powers, 2,435,000 Roman Crowns annually, or £. 608,750.

But this is wholly divided amongſt thoſe officers, no part of it entering the Pope's treaſury.

About 2 MILLION Livres, or nearly £. 83,400 Sterling.

About 3,500,000 Roman Crowns, or £. 875,000 Sterling, Including 1,500,000 Roman Crowns, or £. 375,000. Intereſt of the Debt.

Conſequently, A DEFICIENCY of £. 75,000 per annum.

Above 50 MILLION of Roman Crowns, or £. 12,500,000 Sterling, bearing intereſt at 3 per cent. amounting to £. 375,000.

ELECTIVE SOVEREIGNTY, *completely abſolute.*

The College of Cardinals elects from amongſt their members the ſovereign Pontiff, whoſe power is unlimited as well in temporal as ſpiritual concerns.

The only fundamental law is the inalienation of the Holy territories.

The Conclave and Secretary of State direct all public affairs under the Pope.

Legates govern in the provinces with as deſpotic ſway as Turkiſh Baſhaws, and often with as little regard to Juſtice.

The DATARY or Holy Chancery diſpoſes of the benefices, &c.

The APOSTOLIC CHAMBER manages the finances, the monopoly of proviſions, &c. and it alſo forms a judicial body.

There are many other Courts of Judicature; but the *Rota*, or Grand Tribunal of Appeal, alone ſeems to regard juſtice and equity in its deciſions.

One of the beſt inſtitutions is the congregation of *St. Ives*, which aſſigns advocates for the ſuits of ſuch as are unable to pay the expenſe of proſecuting their claims.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Jews are tolerated, of which there are 8,000 in Rome.

The prieſts of the Greek, Coptic, Armenian, and other ſects are allowed to ſay maſs, after their peculiar manners, in the churches of Rome.

In 1787, many religious houſes were ſuppreſſed.

There are at preſent in Rome
3 Archbiſhops,
51 Biſhops,
3,339 Secular Prieſts,
3,095 Monks, and
1,460 Nuns.

The ſtate of LITERATURE is in general extremely low throughout the Papal dominions. Many of the clergy, poſſeſſed even of high dignities, knowing ſcarcely any thing beyond their breviaries, and the lower rank of the laity totally illiterate.

The vaſt monuments of the fine arts, poſſeſſed by Rome, ſtill promote their cultivation, though by no means equal to that of former ages. There is an Univerſity at Bologna; various colleges, and an Academy of Arts and Sciences, at Rome.

The SOIL of theſe dominions is for the moſt part exceedingly fertile, but, through the diſcouragements to agriculture, not yielding one fourth of its proper produce. Many parts, formerly very populous, are now covered with poiſonous marſhes. The oppreſſive monopolies in the articles neceſſary to life, render the farmer little better than a ſlave to the owner of the ſoil, which, in many diſtricts, is the Pope. They produce corn, wine, oil, and fruits of the fineſt quality. Some ſilk, wool, and flax; alſo marble and a few minerals.

Republic OF Venice.

LATITUDE 44° : 46° 20′ North.
LONGITUDE 9° 45′ : 16° East.

2,625,000 Souls, upon a ſurface of 13,650 ſquare miles, being at the rate of 193 inhabitants to each ſquare mile.

The Duchy of Venice.

The Diſtricts of Padua, Breſcia, Rovigo, Cremona, Veroneſe, Triol, Vicenzia, and Bergamo, Iſtria; part of Dalmatia.

The March of Treviſan, and the 72 Adriatic Iſles, the principal of which are thoſe of Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante.

Venice	60,000
Padua	40,000
Verona	38,000
Vicenzia	32,000
Bergamo	30,000
Cremona	15,000

28,000 MEN, but only *the following in pay;*
2 regts. of Cavalry,
2 —— Dragoons,
5 —— Infantry.
1 corps of Artillery, &
1 of Engineers.

The inhabitants of the country are exerciſed and formed into regiments of Militia.

In time of war the Republic takes foreign troops into pay.

60 SHIPS OF WAR.

27 of 50 guns and upwards.
33 frigates, xebecs, & galleys.

The celebrated arſenal of Venice is capable of equipping a conſiderable fleet.

Dalmatia, and the iſlands furniſh excellent ſailors; but the Venetians are by no means that naval power they appeared in the 12th and 13th centuries.

About £. 1,125,000 Sterling.

Near £. 200,000 Sterling.

About £. 1,075,000, Conſequently there is A SURPLUS of about £. 50,000 Sterling.

Between £. 5 & 6,000,000 Sterling. Upon which they pay an intereſt of about £. 210,000 per annum.

ARISTOCRATIC REPUBLIC,

With a limited elective head ſtiled the Doge or Duke.

In the Doge and 6 Supreme Conſuls compoſed of ſenators, is placed the ſovereign authority.

A new Doge is choſen out of the firſt claſs of the nobility by the Grand Council; his election is made in a very complicated manner, he continues for life, but his power is extremely limited.

The provinces are governed by the Podeſta and General Overſeers, who enjoy great power.

The COLLEGE, or Signory, is the cabinet which directs ſtate affairs, receives ambaſſadors, &c. The Council of Ten judge of ſtate crimes, &c. Beſides which there is an Inquiſitorial Tribunal of 3 Senators, choſen annually. The Grand Council elects the magiſtrates, and the Senate directs generally public affairs.

Each province has its municipal juriſdiction under the Podeſta, and the government is in general well adminiſtered.

ROMAN CATHOLIC,

But the clergy having no weight in the government, other ſects are not perſecuted. They have latterly manifeſted much ſpirit in their conteſts with the Pope, and the Romiſh Chancery derives but about £. 1,000 per annum from theſe extenſive dominions.

There are 2 Patriarchs choſen by the Senate, 4 Archbiſhops, 31 Biſhops, and ſeveral rich convents; but amongſt which a reformation is begun.

LITERATURE as well as the fine arts are ſaid to be conſiderably on the decline in this Republic, once ſo celebrated.

The Univerſity of Padua is ſtill in repute, and is ſo liberally conſtituted as to admit ſtudents of all religions.

There are many good ſchools, and they poſſeſs valuable remains of antiquity, and the fine arts.

The SOIL of the Venetian territories is in general good, and in moſt parts well cultivated, but many marſhes are found, particularly in Dalmatia, which might be drained.

They produce plenty of corn, wine, oil, fruits, vegetables, hemp, flax, tobacco, and ſilk.

They rear a great many cattle, have ſufficient wood, and ſeveral minerals, particularly borax.

Poland AND Lithuania.

LATITUDE 46° 30′ : 57° 30′ N.
LONGITUDE 16° : 34° East.

8,500,000 Souls, upon a ſurface of about 160,800 ſquare miles, being at the rate of 53 to each ſquare mile, diſtributed amongſt 2,377 villages and 22,032 nobles eſtates, containing about 1,674,300 houſes.

1ſt. GREAT POLAND, containing twelve diſtricts.

2d. LITTLE POLAND, containing 3 Waiwodthips, the 3 counties of Polachia, the remainder of Red Ruſſia, Chelm, Podolia, and Bratzaw, Kiow, and Volhinia.

3d. Great Dutchy of LITHUANIA, containing 2 Waiwodthips, remainder of White Ruſſia after the partition, Black Ruſſia, Polchia, and the Dutchy of SMOLENZKO.

Warſaw	80,000
Lubbin	26,650
Wilna	21,000
Cracow	19,000
Grodno	5,000
Poſen	4,650
Fruſtadt	4,000
ALSO	
Dantzic	50,000
Thorn	20,000
Mittaw *in Courland*	11,000

The CROWN ARMY, according to an Act of the Senate, in 1776, is fixed to 18,179 MEN, *viz.*

General Officers	27
Cavalry	5,572
Infantry	7,810
Total for Poland	13,409
General Officers	26
Cavalry	2,526
Infantry	2,118
Total for Lithuania	4,770

There is however generally 30,000 men in pay, whereof one half is Cavalry.

NONE.

POLAND formerly poſſeſſed a reſpectable mercantile marine, but the navigation of the Viſtula coming under the control of the King of Pruſſia, he has acquired all its maritime conſequence.

* In 1788, there was a reſolution of the *Diet* to augment the army to 100,000 men, but no part to be under control of the King.

3,200,000 German Dollars, or £. 320,000 Sterling, beſides the King's Privy Purſe, above £. 100,000.

N.B. By the diſmemberment of Poland the loſt near one half of her revenue.

About one half of the Revenue, or £. 160,000 Sterling.

The amount of the *General Revenue*, added to the *King's Privy Purſe*, for the pay of his Houſhold eſtabliſhment, ſettled at 1,500,000 Florins, or, £. 112,500, may be conſidered as the General Expenſe of Government, making in the whole about £. 432,500 Sterling.

Near 130 MILLION of Florins, or £. 9,250,000 Sterling, but of which the *Diet* only acknowledged 1,144,000 Florins, or £. 85,800 ſterling, and appropriated for its payment 1,500,000 Florins or £. 37,500, per annum.

An ELECTIVE MONARCHY, *under Republican control; or rather an Ariſtocracy whoſe Chief is an elective King,*

The ſovereign power being veſted in the 3 orders of the State, viz.

1ſt. The King.

2d. The Senate, compoſed of the chief clergy and the governors of the provinces. And

3d. The repreſentatives of the nobility.

Theſe form the Diet, who beſides being ſupreme in public affairs, are the higheſt Court of Appeal in judicial proceedings. Their regular meetings are thrice in 2 years, and the King upon emergencies may convene extraordinary meetings.

The fundamental laws are the *pacta conventa*, and ſtatutes enacted by the Diet.

For the diſpatch of PUBLIC AFFAIRS, ſince 1774, there has been eſtabliſhed a permanent Council, divided into 5 departments, the King at the head of all. The provinces have governors, as Waiwods, Staroſts, &c. under whom are different courts; but the bulk of the people, or peaſants, are in a ſtate of the loweſt vaſſalage to the nobles, their feudal lords, who poſſeſs every judicial power over them, both upon their eſtates and in the towns.

A department of the permanent Council is a ſupreme Court of Appeal; beſides which there are ſeveral inferior ones. However, diſputes among the nobles are often terminated by force of arms, as in the ancient feudal ſtate of Europe.

ROMAN CATHOLIC:

But toleration is granted to Proteſtants, who are very numerous. Theſe with the members of the Greek Church are ſtiled Diſſidents, and about 2 centuries ago, claimed equal authority with the Roman Catholics.

The Proteſtants, however, were afterwards extremely perſecuted, but their rights were finally ſettled by the aid of the partitioning powers in 1778. Jews and Turks have alſo toleration, and are extremely numerous.

The power of the Romiſh clergy is very extenſive, but they are greatly cenſured on the ſcore of ignorance and immorality.

There are 2 Archbiſhops, 10 Biſhops, 37 Abbeys, and 665 Convents of both ſexes.

LITERATURE is here in a very low ſtate, notwithſtanding the exertions of the preſent King and a few of the moſt enlightened nobles for the encouragement of ſcience.

Ignorance may in a great degree be attributed to the pride of the nobility in the importance of their rank and contempt of learning, added to the very oppreſſed ſtate of their vaſſals and the groſs ſuperſtition which pervades moſt ranks.

There are 2 Univerſities at Cracow and Wilna, and a college at Poſen; under theſe are the direction of the inferior ſchools.

An Academy of Arts and Sciences has been eſtabliſhed at Warſaw.

They ſpeak a corrupt Latin in many parts of the dominions.

The SOIL is in general good, abounding in paſture and corn, although, from want of property and encouragement in the farmers, far from being well cultivated. Great numbers of cattle are bred and exported.

The mines are various and extenſive.

The internal parts of Poland furniſh large quantities of timber, and it produces various fruits, hemp, flax, wax, honey, manna, and different drugs.

They have a variety of animals whoſe furs are in requeſt.

Turkiſh Empire.

LATITUDE 36° : 49° North
LONGITUDE 15° : 36° East

Containing in the whole above 49,000,000 Inhabitants, upon a ſpace of above 800,000 ſquare miles, being at the rate of near 62 to each ſquare mile.

The EUROPEAN part contains near 9 million upon a ſurface of 181,400 miles, being about 50 to each ſquare mile.

And the AFRICAN & ASIATIC dominions near 41 million of inhabitants upon a ſpace of 617,600 ſquare miles, being about 66 to each ſquare mile.

N. B. It is to be remarked that the rate of population is extremely different throughout this Empire. That of Egypt being near four times greater than any other part of the dominions, as it is ſaid to contain above 1,200 towns and 2,000 villages upon leſs than 10,000 ſquare miles.

IN EUROPE.

Servia, Bulgaria, Romelia, Macedonia, Albania, Janua, Livadia, the Morea, Boſnia, Candia, parts of Croatia, and Dalmatia, and the dependant countries; Beſſarabia, Wallachia, and Moldavia.

IN ASIA.

Part of Arabia, Syria, the Holy Land, Natolia, Diarbec, Irac, Turcomenia, and Curdiſtan.

IN AFRICA.

Egypt and ſome inferiour divilions; beſides a degree of dependance from the Empire of Morocco and the Barbary powers.

Conſtantinople	900,000
Cairo *in Egypt*	720,000
Aleppo	160,000
Adrianople	80,000
Sophia	70,000
Buchareſt	65,000
Siliſtria	60,000
Jaſſy	45,000
Salonica	45,000
Alexandria	30,000
Belgrade	30,000

Above 270,000 MEN, but capable of being increaſed to more than 400,000.

Spahis	20,000
Timariots	45,000
Topraklu, or the frontier Cavalry	100,000
Total Horſe	165,000
Janiſſaries in pay	40,000
Serakuli or frontier troops	50,000
Field Artillery	6,000
Garriſon ditto	4,000
Engineers or Suratchis	6,000
Total Foot	106,000

Beſides the *Terlas* or provincial militia of Janiſſaries and the *Yamaks* or Invalids for garriſons.

76 SHIPS, *viz.*
32 of the line from 50 to 74 guns,
44 frigates and galleys of 10 guns and upwards.

The Navy is ſaid to be capable of increaſe to upwards of 200 veſſels, beſides the quota of 10 each from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoly upon any emergency.

The enrolled ſailors, or Levanti, amount to 50,000.

The Revenue of the MIRI, or public Treaſury, is above 53 MILLION of Florins, or £. 6,000,000 Sterling.

There are beſides, the CHASNA of the Grand Signor, or his Privy Purſe, and the treaſury of the Moſques.

The Sultan derives large ſums from confiſcations, ſeizures, and as heir to individuals.

The NAVAL and MILITARY *Expenſes* are about £. 3,125,000, beſides the landed property or territory (near 16 million) appropriated by the Sultan *Soliman*; being grants of the fiefs called *Tiamars* and *Ziamets*, for the ſupport of the cavalry, fortreſſes, highways, &c. which are now ſaid to conſtitute the fortunes of individuals.

In PEACE the TOTAL EXPENSES are generally within the Public Revenue, or about £. 5,010,000 Sterling. Conſequently, a conſiderable SURPLUS ariſes.

PUBLIC LOANS, as amongſt other European powers, are unknown with the Turks; the demands being made, and treaſures ſeized from individuals according to the exigency of affairs; nevertheleſs the *Chaſna*, or Sultan's private treaſury, is ſometimes in advance to the Public Treaſury, and in 1783, the latter was indebted to the former in 99,940,000 Livres, or £. 4,164,166 Sterling.

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *completely deſpotic; the life and property of the ſubject depending upon the Sultan.*

The imperial dignity is confined to males deſcended from the Houſe of *Othman*, but no particular regard is paid to primogeniture.

The religious ſyſtem of the Koran forms a kind of barrier to the Emperor's will, and any flagrant ſtretch beyond its limits might occaſion an inſurrection. The *Divan* is the Supreme Council, of which there are ordinary meetings formed by the principal ſtate officers, and *extraordinary ones* whereunto the miniſters call perſons of experience and knowledge of the law. At both of theſe the Vizier preſides, and the Sultan is within hearing of their debates.

The provinces are governed by Baſhaws, who are nearly arbitrary and ſupreme judges in their diſtricts. The towns are furniſhed with courts of juſtice under the Cadis, &c. Their deciſions are in general prompt. The *Koran* and its comments, with the Code of Solyman II. form their laws. The parties may plead themſelves, and appeals lie to the Cadi, Lelkares, or ſuperior judge, and from thence to the Grand Vizier, or prime miniſter, and Preſident of the Divan.

The Greek ſubjects have their own courts of juſtice, as alſo have the Jews.

MAHOMETANISM *of the ſect of Omar,*

Whereof the Grand Signor is ſupreme, as ſucceſſor of the *Caliphs*: next to him is the *Mufti*, whoſe property is ſacred, although the Sultan may depoſe him. The prieſts are called Imans, and their monks, who are very numerous, Derviſes. The property of the church is conſiderable and augmented by ſums paid to moſques for the eſtates aſſigned to them for protection.

Toleration is given to all religions, and the Greeks and Armenians, who are very numerous, as well as the Jews, have their eccleſiaſtical dignities.

Upon the ſubject of LITERATURE little can be ſaid, ſo very few of their productions being known in Europe, and the ſtudy of the learned as well as vulgar, is their religious dogmas; being confined to the Koran and its commentaries. The ignorance of the lower orders is exceſſive, and many of the upper ranks, even thoſe in high offices, are incapable of either writing or reading their own language. The Arts and Sciences are at preſent very little underſtood in Turkey; although the ancient Egyptians, Grecians, and Arabians, whoſe territories they poſſeſs, were formerly ſo celebrated.

The SOIL of this empire is for the moſt part excellent, and were not agriculture ſo exceedingly neglected, the produce muſt be immenſe.

Egypt is beyond almoſt all the world fertile, as are great parts of Aſia Minor and Arabia Felix.

The principal products are corn, wine, honey, wax; of theſe two the quantity raiſed is prodigious: alſo cotton, ſalt, tobacco, fruits, various drugs, horſes, and cattle.

32 VESSELS, *viz.*

ſhip of 90 guns, armed veſſels, from 20 to 54 guns, xebecs, galleys, and galliots;
reof 6 of the xebecs for guarding Sicily.

here is a corps of arines, and of Marine rtillery; alſo a Naval Tactic Academy.
he number of fail- is not great, conſiſting the maritime tion and great po- tion of theſe kingdoms.
ll Military and l affairs come under the direction of the ncil of War.

NETT REVENUE, about 6 MILLION of Ducats, or £. 1,000,000 Sterling.

But the produce of the taxes is more than double this ſum, whereof goes to the clergy above 3 million of Ducats; in payment of debt and intereſt 3 million; the remainder of the Neopolitan revenue being 5,500,000 Ducats, and the nett revenue of Sicily about 2 million of Livres, or 500,000 Ducats, make the total nett revenue as above, 6 million of Ducats.

About 2,100,000 of Ducats, or £. 350,000 Sterling.

About £. 975,000 Sterling.

Which with the ſum appropriated for payment of the debt and intereſt £. 500,000 make the intire expenditure £. 1,475,000.

Conſequently an ANNUAL SURPLUS of about £. 25,000 Sterling.

The preciſe amount of the DEBT is not generally known; accidental circumſtances rather than a want of œconomy, have contributed to its being ſo conſiderable. It is now however in a way for ſpeedy liquidation, and the finances in an improving ſtate.

LIMITED MONARCHY, *Hereditary to Females.*

This being a fief of the Holy See, a ſmall acknowledgment is paid by the King to the Pope; but the dependence is merely nominal and the tribute has been refuſed lately.

In Naples the ancient feudal government ſubſiſts with conſiderable ſtrength. The States meet every ſecond year for the granting ſubſidies. Their Aſſemblies, or Parliaments, are compoſed of deputies from the nobles, eccleſiaſtical barons, and the cities. The royal edicts, to have the force of laws, muſt be regiſtered by another aſſembly of nobility and citizens.

The Sicilian States have the power of granting ſubſidies by their deputies like Naples. Villainage or ſervitude exiſts in theſe dominions, and in many parts the owners of large eſtates have a territorial juriſdiction.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS are under the direction of the State Council, conſiſting of 4 Secretaries of State, the Collateral Council, and various peculiar departments.

The Courts of Juſtice, or rather of litigation, are numerous. Every province has its municipal adminiſtration; yet notwithſtanding their eſtabliſhed codes of laws, their judicial proceedings are extremely ſlow.

At Naples there is a Supreme Court of Appeal, and to the honour of the preſent government they have done much towards the legiſlative improvement of the kingdom, yet ſtill litigation is ſo extenſive as to give ſupport to above 30,000 lawyers.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC only is allowed of;

Yet the preſent government has ſcarcely left a ſhadow of power to the Inquiſition.

Jews are in a degree permitted.

The Papal power is not great although the clergy are extremely numerous and poſſeſs near one half of the wealth of the kingdoms.

There are 23 Archbiſhops, and 115 Biſhops.

In Naples there have been reckoned above 45,000 prieſts, near 25,000 monks, & 21,000 nuns; beſides innumerable convents in Sicily. However, ſince 1783, 466 nunneries have been ſuppreſſed.

Although the fine arts hold a diſtinguiſhed place here, yet literature is in a wretched ſtate and education exceedingly neglected.

The ſchools are in the hands of ignorant monks, who inculcate ſcarcely any thing but ſuperſtition, their ſureſt ſupport; and the Univerſities, of which there are 4, viz. at Naples, Salerno, Palermo, and Catania, are little more than eccleſiaſtical ſeminaries.

At Naples there is an Academy of Sciences, and the preſent government encourages the cultivation of the arts.

If induſtry and cultivation bore any proportion to the luxuriance of the ſoil and ſalubrity of the climate, the wealth and happineſs of the people muſt be great.

Nature here does almoſt every thing. Agriculture is exceedingly neglected, and yet large quantities of wine, oil, fruits, ſilk, and ſaffron are produced.

Almoſt all kind of minerals are to be found, but little advantage is derived from them. The breed of horſes and mules is particularly good.

They have a great deal of wool, and produce ſalt ſufficient for their conſumption.

They poſſeſs ſcarcely any manufactures in theſe kingdoms, except a few of ſilk, cotton, coarſe woollen, linen, ſoap, and vermicelli. Their natural productions of corn, wine, oil, ſilk, fruits, and a few drugs form the chief articles of their export trade, which lies almoſt intirely in the hands of foreigners. They import Aſiatic and European luxuries; alſo woollens, linen, hardware, toys, &c. Their natural products equalize the trade, and the natives have neither inclination nor encouragement for induſtry or enterpriſe

They have no COLONIES nor any ſettlements out of the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, except a ſmall part of Tuſcany, called the Coaſt del Preſidii.

The ſmall Republic of Raguſa ſituated in and ſurrounded, except towards the ſea, by Turkiſh Dalmatia, is under protection of the Monarch of the two Sicilies.

TWO SICILIES.

Naples was an independent ſtate as early as 1086, and Sicily in 1530. In no government has there been ſo great a variety of revolutions, or its ſovereigns ſo frequently changed as in Sicily. It came to the Houſe of *Savoy* by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, who changed it with the Emperor *Charles* VI. for Sardinia, in 1718; and in 1734, the ſovereignty of the Sicilies was conferred upon *Charles*, 2d ſon of the King of Spain, who ſucceeding to his father's crown, in 1759, reſigned that of the Sicilies, and conferred it upon *Ferdinand* his third ſon. By the ceſſion in 1759, the right of inheritance was eſtabliſhed in Don *Ferdinand* and his male heirs; and in default of ſuch, to thoſe of his brothers.

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33 ARMED VESSELS of guns and under.

attalion of Marines and ompany of Naval Artillery.

he number of ſea- is but inconſider-

About £. 17,000,000 LIRE, or £. 1,062,500 Sterling.

About £. 4,500,000 LIRE, or £. 281,250 Sterling.

Near £. 16,800,000 LIRE, or £. 1,050,000 Sterling.

Conſequently, A SURPLUS of about £. 12,500 Sterling.

NONE,

or ſo very trifling a remainder of the former Debt of the State, as not to be noticed at preſent.

To the prudent œconomy adopted during the late and preſent reign, the extinction of Debt is to be attributed.

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *Hereditary only to Males.*

The power of the crown is without even a ſhadow of control, except in the Iſland of Sardinia, where the States aſſemble, under the Vice-roy, merely to grant free gifts. His Sardinian Majeſty has greater control over the clergy than any other Romiſh prince. The provinces retain their peculiar laws, where they do not counteract the King's Edicts; a new code of which was publiſhed in 1770, and has the Roman law for its foundation.

For PUBLIC AFFAIRS, the higheſt department is the Council of State.

The Iſland of Sardinia is under a Vice-roy. Juſtice is adminiſtered there, and in the provinces by ſeveral inferior Territorial Courts, whoſe Judges the lords of the ſoil appoint. Trifling matters are decided by the Intendant of the Generalty, from whence lie appeals to other courts, and from thence to the Supreme Court of Appeal at Turin. Applications for Juſtice may be made directly to the King.

The Police is in general good.

ROMAN CATHOLIC,

But during the preſent reign a degree of toleration has been extended to the *Vaudois* Proteſtants. They abound in the valleys of Lucerne, Peyrouſe, and St. Martin. Jews alſo are tolerated.

The Papal and Inquiſitorial powers are here little more than ſhadows, although the clergy are extremely numerous; there being 5 Archbiſhops, 26 Biſhops, 50 Abbies, and an infinite number of Convents for both ſexes. It is computed the whole of the religious amount to 350,000, who pay the ſame taxes as the laity.

The SCIENCES are in a very flouriſhing ſtate here.

There are 3 Univerſities at Turin, Cagliari, and Suſſari, beſides ſeveral excellent ſchools. All ſchool maſters muſt undergo examination at an univerſity.

There are 2 Academies of Arts and Sciences; a fine library, and cabinets of painting and ſculpture at Turin.

The preſent active government intereſts itſelf upon the great ſubject of education generally.

The Duchy of Savoy is for the greateſt part not fertile, though it furniſhes ſome uſeful cattle, particularly excellent mules.

The fertility of the provinces of Piedmont and Monſerrat make ample amends; as they abound in corn, wine, oil, fruits, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Large quantities of excellent ſilk is furniſhed by Piedmont, and the total of the ſilk raiſed throughout the kingdom has been eſtimated at 650,000 pounds.

Sardinia has large flocks of ſheep and ſome conſiderable mines. It furniſhes ſalt for the reſt of the dominions, and has an extenſive fiſhery.

The natural productions of wine, oil, fruits, ſilk, and corn, furniſh the greateſt articles of export: beſides which, the manufactures of ſilk, particularly ſtockings; ſome linen and cordage are ſent abroad: and notwithſtanding the great impediments thrown in the way of commerce by exceſſive impoſitions, the balance is upon the whole in favour of Sardinia. She receives hardware, metals, various ſtuffs, linen, fiſh, oil, timber, &c. Commerce and navigation are ſo much diſcouraged that the natives derive moſt of their foreign goods at the third or fourth hand.

NONE.

SARDINIA.

Savoy and Piedmont were formed into an independent government as early as 1233, under the Earls of *Maurienne*. Their dominions becoming extenſive, the Emperor *Sigiſmund* erected Savoy into a Duchy in 1416. The Houſe of *Savoy* has produced ſeveral able princes, who have been allied to the firſt royal families in Europe. The Iſland of Sicily was ceded to the Duke in 1713, by the peace of Utrecht, and he was thereby acknowledged king of that iſland; but in 1718, Sicily was returned to the Emperor and the Iſland of Sardinia given in lieu of it: whereupon the unlimited ſovereignty of Sardinia was granted to the Houſe of *Savoy* and its male deſcendants, in conſequence of the quadruple alliance. In caſe of failure of iſſue the dominions go to the King of Spain; and on the other hand, ſhould the royal line of Spain become extinct, the Houſe of *Savoy* is to ſucceed.

A few GALLEYS;

hree of them are d annually, com- led by Knights of a, and navigated ly by malefactors.

he whole under the tion of the Com- ry of the ſea, who vernor of the Caſ- f St. Angelo and ope's admiral.

NETT REVENUE, about 3,200,000 Roman Crowns, making £. 800,000 Sterling.

But out of this the intereſt of the Debt is to be diſcharged.

N.B. There is received by the officers of the Datary, as the ſpiritual contributions of the different Romiſh powers, 2,435,000 Roman Crowns annually, or £. 608,750.

But this is wholly divided amongſt thoſe officers, no part of it entering the Pope's treaſury.

About 2 MILLION Livres, or nearly £. 83,400 Sterling.

About 3,500,000 Roman Crowns, or £. 875,000 Sterling, Including 1,500,000 Roman Crowns, or £. 375,000. Intereſt of the Debt.

Conſequently, A DEFICIENCY of £. 75,000 per annum.

Above 50 MILLION of Roman Crowns, or £. 12,500,000 Sterling, bearing intereſt at 3 per cent. amounting to £. 375,000.

ELECTIVE SOVEREIGNTY, *completely abſolute.*

The College of Cardinals elect from amongſt their members the ſovereign Pontiff, whoſe power is unlimited as well in temporal as ſpiritual concerns.

The only fundamental law is the inalienation of the Holy territories.

The Conclave and Secretary of State direct all public affairs under the Pope.

Legates govern in the provinces with as deſpotic ſway as Turkiſh Baſhaws, and often with as little regard to Juſtice.

The DATARY or Holy Chancery diſpoſes of the benefices, &c.

The APOSTOLIC CHAMBER manages the finances, the monopoly of proviſions, &c. and it alſo forms a judicial body.

There are many other Courts of Judicature; but the *Rota*, or Grand Tribunal of Appeal, alone ſeems to regard juſtice and equity in its deciſions.

One of the beſt inſtitutions is the congregation of *St. Ives*, which aſſigns advocates for the ſuits of ſuch as are unable to pay the expenſe of proſecuting their claims.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Jews are tolerated, of which there are 8,000 in Rome.

The prieſts of the Greek, Coptic, Armenian, and other ſects are allowed to ſay maſs, after their peculiar manners, in the churches of Rome.

In 1787, many religious houſes were ſuppreſſed.

There are at preſent in Rome
3 Archbiſhops,
51 Biſhops,
3,339 Secular Prieſts,
3,095 Monks, and
1,460 Nuns.

The ſtate of LITERATURE is in general extremely low throughout the Papal dominions. Many of the clergy, poſſeſſed even of high dignities, knowing ſcarcely any thing beyond their breviaries, and the lower rank of the laity totally illiterate.

The vaſt monuments of the fine arts, poſſeſſed by Rome, ſtill promote their cultivation, though by no means equal to that of former ages. There is an Univerſity at Bologna; various colleges, and an Academy of Arts and Sciences, at Rome.

The SOIL of theſe dominions is for the moſt part exceedingly fertile, but, through the diſcouragements to agriculture, not yielding one fourth of its proper produce. Many parts, formerly very populous, are now covered with poiſonous marſhes. The oppreſſive monopolies in the articles neceſſary to life, render the farmer little better than a ſlave to the owner of the ſoil, which, in many diſtricts, is the Pope. They produce corn, wine, oil, and fruits of the fineſt quality. Some ſilk, wool, and flax; alſo marble and a few minerals.

The manufactures of the Pope's ſubjects are very few. The chief are of leather, cloths, ſome ſilks, hats, calicoes, coarſe linens, and iron, particularly into wire.

The crapes of Bologna are much eſteemed, and their raw wool furniſhes a conſiderable export.

The impediments in the way of trade are incredible, and as they are indebted to the induſtry of other countries for numbers of the moſt needful articles, the balance of commerce is upon the whole conſiderably againſt them.

N.B. The Exchange is againſt this country with all the world.

NONE, ſince the ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits.

POPE's STATE.

After the removal of the ſeat of empire from Rome to Conſtantinople, the biſhops of the former acquired a kind of ſovereign ſway, which they gradually extended. By their aſſumed ſpiritual authority they encroached upon, and at length acquired an exorbitant temporal power. The title of *Pope* was common to all biſhops, and not ſpecially appropriated to that of Rome, till *Gregory* VII. in 1172. He perſuaded *Matilda*, Ducheſs of Tuſcany, to bequeath the greateſt part of her territory to the Holy See, and thus gained the additional conſequence reſulting from dominion. This *Gregory* (alſo called Hildebrand) fixed the right of election to the Papacy in the body of the cardinals, which was originally veſted in the citizens. The examples of tyranny, inſolence, and rapacity exerciſed by *Hildebrand*, and ſucceſſive Popes, over various ſovereigns are ſcarcely credible. However, the light of reaſon, which the Reformation cauſed to ſhine forth in the 14th and 15th centuries, diſpelled that miſt of error which overwhelmed Chriſtendom; the *Papal power* gradually mouldering away, bids fair ſoon to ſink upon a level with that of other biſhops, and we behold that Pontifical thunder which blaſted thrones and overturned dominions is now *Vox et preterea nihil!*

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60 SHIPS OF WAR.

f 50 guns and upwards.
rigates, xebecs, & galleys.

he celebrated arſe- f Venice is capa- f conſiderable fleet.
almatia, and the ds furniſh excellent rs; but the Vene- are by no means naval power they ured in the 12th 13th centuries.

About £. 1,125,000 Sterling.

Near £. 200,000 Sterling.

About £. 1,075,000, Conſequently there is A SURPLUS of about £. 50,000 Sterling.

Between £. 5 & 6,000,000 Sterling. Upon which they pay an intereſt of about £. 210,000 per annum.

ARISTOCRATIC REPUBLIC,

With a limited elective head ſtiled the Doge or Duke.

In the Doge and 6 Supreme Conſuls compoſed of ſenators, is placed the ſovereign authority.

A new Doge is choſen out of the firſt claſs of the nobility by the Grand Council; his election is made in a very complicated manner, he continues for life, but his power is extremely limited.

The provinces are governed by the Podeſta and General Overſeers, who enjoy great power.

The COLLEGE, or Signory, is the cabinet which directs ſtate affairs, receives ambaſſadors, &c. The Council of Ten judge of ſtate crimes, &c. Beſides which there is an Inquiſitorial Tribunal of 3 Senators, choſen annually. The Grand Council elect the magiſtrates, and the Senate directs generally public affairs.

Each province has its municipal juriſdiction under the Podeſta, and the government is in general well adminiſtered.

ROMAN CATHOLIC,

But the clergy having no weight in the government, other ſects are not perſecuted. They have latterly manifeſted much ſpirit in their conteſts with the Pope, and the Romiſh Chancery derives but about £.1,000 per annum from theſe extenſive dominions.

There are 2 Patriarchs choſen by the Senate, 4 Archbiſhops, 31 Biſhops, and ſeveral rich convents; but amongſt which a reformation is begun.

LITERATURE as well as the fine arts are ſaid to be conſiderably on the decline in this Republic, once ſo celebrated.

The Univerſity of Padua is ſtill in repute, and is ſo liberally conſtituted as to admit ſtudents of all religions.

There are many good ſchools, and they poſſeſs valuable remains of antiquity, and the fine arts.

The SOIL of the Venetian territories is in general good, and in moſt parts well cultivated, but many marſhes are found, particularly in Dalmatia, which might be drained.

They produce plenty of corn, wine, oil, fruits, vegetables, hemp, flax, tobacco, and ſilk.

They rear a great many cattle, have ſufficient wood, and ſeveral minerals, particularly borax.

There are conſiderable manufactures of cloths, glaſs for mirrors, &c. Alſo excellent ſilks, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, artificial flowers, leather, ſoap, ſteel, particularly into arms. Theſe with their excellent wines, fruits, and ſome drugs, furniſh abundant materials for commerce; of which they ſtill enjoy an extenſive ſhare, though in no compariſon with what they had in former ages.

They import ſtuffs, linen, hardware, and ſeveral other European manufactures.

NONE.

REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

They date this Republic from the beginning of the 5th century. It long continued democratic, the people occaſionally electing a ſuperiour magiſtrate under different titles: but about the middle of the 7th century Doges, or Dukes, were appointed, and an hereditary nobility gradually aroſe, who, encroaching upon the rights of the people, at length formed a complete ariſtocracy, electing the Doge out of their own body, which conſiſts of about 2,000. The ſpirited reſiſtance of the Venetians againſt the League of Cambray, formed for their deſtruction, in 1509, by the leading powers of Europe, makes the moſt important epocha in their hiſtory. They have declined much in their political conſequence ſince the diſcovery of the paſſage by the Cape of Good Hope, whereby the products of *Aſia* (of which Venice was the great mart) are more cheaply and expeditiouſly obtained, and the trade of the Venetians transferred to other ſtates.

NONE.

OLAND formerly ſſeſſed a reſpectable antile marine, but navigation of the la coming under ontrol of the King rruſſia, he has ac- d all its maritime quence.

n 1788, there was olution of the *Diet* gment the army to 00 men, but no o be under control e King.

3,200,000 German Dollars, or £. 320,000 Sterling, beſides the King's Privy Purſe, above £. 100,000.

N.B. By the diſmemberment of Poland ſhe loſt near one half of her revenue.

About one half of the Revenue, or £. 160,000 Sterling.

The amount of the *General Revenue*, added to the *King's Privy Purſe*, for the pay of his Houſhold eſtabliſhment, ſettled at 1,500,000 Florins, or, £. 112,500, may be conſidered as the General Expenſe of Government, making in the whole about £. 432,500 Sterling.

Near 130 MILLION of Florins, or £. 9,250,000 Sterling, but of which the *Diet* only acknowledged 1,144,000 Florins, or £. 85,800 ſterling, and appropriated for its payment 1,500,000 Florins or £. 37,500, per annum.

An ELECTIVE MONARCHY, *under Republican controul; or rather an Ariſtocracy whoſe Chief is an elective King,*

The ſovereign power being veſted in the 3 orders of the State, viz.

1ſt. The King.

2d. The Senate, compoſed of the chief clergy and the governors of the provinces. And

3d. The repreſentatives of the nobility.

Theſe form the Diet, who beſides being ſupreme in public affairs, are the higheſt Court of Appeal in judicial proceedings. Their regular meetings are thrice in 2 years, and the King upon emergencies may convene extraordinary meetings.

The fundamental laws are the *pacta conventa*, and ſtatutes enacted by the Diet.

For the diſpatch of PUBLIC AFFAIRS, ſince 1774, there has been eſtabliſhed a permanent Council, divided into 5 departments, the King at the head of all. The provinces have governors, as Waiwods, Staroſts, &c. under whom are different courts; but the bulk of the people, or peaſants, are in a ſtate of the loweſt vaſſalage to the nobles, their feudal lords, who poſſeſs every judicial power over them, both upon their eſtates and in the towns.

A department of the permanent Council is a ſupreme Court of Appeal; beſides which there are ſeveral inferior ones. However, diſputes among the nobles are often terminated by force of arms, as in the ancient feudal ſtate of Europe.

ROMAN CATHOLIC:

But toleration is granted to Proteſtants, who are very numerous. Theſe with the members of the Greek Church are ſtiled Diſſidents, and about 2 centuries ago, claimed equal authority with the Roman Catholics.

The Proteſtants, however, were afterwards extremely perſecuted, but their rights were finally ſettled by the aid of the partitioning powers in 1778. Jews and Turks have alſo toleration, and are extremely numerous.

The power of the Romiſh clergy is very extenſive, but they are greatly cenſured on the ſcore of ignorance and immorality.

There are 2 Archbiſhops, 10 Biſhops, 37 Abbeys, and 665 Convents of both ſexes.

LITERATURE is here in a very low ſtate, notwithſtanding the exertions of the preſent King and a few of the moſt enlightened nobles for the encouragement of ſcience.

Ignorance may in a great degree be attributed to the pride of the nobility in the importance of their rank and contempt of learning, added to the very oppreſſed ſtate of their vaſſals and the groſs ſuperſtition which pervades moſt ranks.

There are 2 Univerſities at Cracow and Wilna, and a college at Poſen; under theſe are the direction of the inferiour ſchools.

An Academy of Arts and Sciences has been eſtabliſhed at Warſaw.

They ſpeak a corrupt Latin in many parts of the dominions.

The SOIL is in general good, abounding in paſture and corn, although, from want of property and encouragement in the farmers, far from being well cultivated. Great numbers of cattle are bred and exported.

The mines are various and extenſive.

The internal parts of Poland furniſh large quantities of timber, and it produces various fruits, hemp, flax, wax, honey, manna, and different drugs.

They have a variety of animals whoſe furs are in requeſt.

POLAND in its corn, timber, minerals, cattle, and furs poſſeſſes ample materials for commerce, but, except in linen and leather, has very few manufactures.

The inhabitants are obliged to import a vaſt number of neceſſaries as well as luxuries, and the balance of trade is conſiderably againſt them, their Exports being eſtimated at not quite £. 6,000,000 ſterling, and their Imports at above £. 9,000,000 ſterling.

POLAND does not poſſeſs any colonies, but has under its protection the Republics and Territories of Dantzic and Thorn. The latter has been nearly ſwallowed up by Pruſſia, who alſo infringed exceedingly upon the privileges of the former.

The Duchies of Courland and Semigallan are alſo under Poliſh protection; but the former may rather be conſidered at the diſpoſal of the Empreſs ofRuſſia.

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

POLAND, originally poſſeſſed by the Vandalls who were forced to give way to the Ruſſians and Tartars, became divided into a number of principalities, having generally a prince paramount by the title of Duke. The line of their Duke *Cracus* failing, they elected, in 830, a peaſant, *Piaſtus** to that dignity. At the end of the 10th century the title was changed for that of King. In 1380, the Duke of Lithuania, *Jagello*, was elected, and the crown continued in his family till it became extinct in 1572, ſince which the kings have been elected from different families and nations. The moſt deſerving of them have been of the *Caſimir* and *Sobiefki* lines.

In 1775, it was eſtabliſhed by the Diet, as a fundamental law, that in future foreigners ſhould not be eligible to the crown, and that none but a Piaſte or native Pole ſhould be elected.

* Piaſtus lived to the age of 120 years, and his reign was ſo long and auſpicious that every native Pole who has been ſince elected king is called a Piaſte.

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6 SHIPS, *viz.*

f the line from 50 to 74 guns,
rigates and galleys of 10 guns and upwards.

he Navy is ſaid to apable of increaſe wards of 200 veſ- beſides the quota o each from Al- , Tunis, and Tri- upon any emer- y.

he enrolled ſailors, evanti, amount to 00.

The Revenue of the MIRI, or public Treaſury, is above 53 MILLION of Florins, or £. 6,000,000 Sterling.

There are beſides, the CHASNA of the Grand Signor, or his Privy Purſe, and the treaſury of the Moſques.

The Sultan derives large ſums from confiſcations, ſeizures, and as heir to individuals.

The NAVAL and MILITARY *Expenſes* are about £. 3,125,000, beſides the landed property or territory (near 16 million) appropriated by the Sultan *Solyman*; being grants of the fiefs called *Tiamars* and *Ziamets*, for the ſupport of the cavalry, fortreſſes, highways, &c. which are now ſaid to conſtitute the fortunes of individuals.

In PEACE the TOTAL EXPENSES are generally within the Public Revenue, or about £. 5,010,000 Sterling. Conſequently, a conſiderable SURPLUS ariſes.

PUBLIC LOANS, as amongſt other European powers, are unknown with the Turks; the demands being made, and treaſures ſeized from individuals according to the exigency of affairs; nevertheleſs the *Chaſna*, or Sultan's private treaſury, is ſometimes in advance to the Public Treaſury, and in 1783, the latter was indebted to the former in 99,940,000 Livres, or £. 4,164,166 Sterling.

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, *completely deſpotic; the life and property of the ſubject depending upon the Sultan.*

The imperial dignity is confined to males deſcended from the Houſe of *Othman*, but no particular regard is paid to primogeniture.

The religious ſyſtem of the Koran forms a kind of barrier to the Emperor's will, and any flagrant ſtretch beyond its limits might occaſion an inſurrection. The *Divan* is the Supreme Council, of which there are ordinary meetings formed by the principal ſtate officers, and *extraordinary ones* whereunto the miniſters call perſons of experience and knowledge of the law. At both of theſe the Vizier preſides, and the Sultan is within hearing of their debates.

The provinces are governed by Baſhaws, who are nearly arbitrary and ſupreme judges in their diſtricts. The towns are furniſhed with courts of juſtice under the Cadis, &c. Their deciſions are in general prompt. The *Koran* and its comments, with the Code of Solyman II. form their laws. The parties may plead themſelves, and appeals lie to the Cadi, Leikares, or ſuperior judge, and from thence to the Grand Vizier, or prime miniſter, and Preſident of the Divan.

The Greek ſubjects have their own courts of juſtice, as alſo have the Jews.

MAHOMETANISM *of the ſect of Omar,*

Whereof the Grand Signor is ſupreme, as ſucceſſor of the *Caliphs*: next to him is the *Mufti*, whoſe property is ſacred, although the Sultan may depoſe him. The prieſts are called Imans, and their monks, who are very numerous, Derviſes. The property of the church is conſiderable and augmented by ſums paid to moſques for the eſtates aſſigned to them for protection.

Toleration is given to all religions, and the Greeks and Armenians, who are very numerous, as well as the Jews, have their eccleſiaſtical dignities.

Upon the ſubject of LITERATURE little can be ſaid, ſo very few of their productions being known in Europe, and the ſtudy of the learned as well as vulgar, is their religious dogmas; being confined to the Koran and its commentaries. The ignorance of the lower orders is exceſſive, and many of the upper ranks, even thoſe in high offices, are incapable of either writing or reading their own language. The Arts and Sciences are at preſent very little underſtood in Turkey; although the ancient Egyptians, Grecians, and Arabians, whoſe territories they poſſeſs, were formerly ſo celebrated.

The SOIL of this empire is for the moſt part excellent, and were not agriculture ſo exceedingly neglected, the produce muſt be immenſe.

Egypt is beyond almoſt all the world fertile, as are great parts of Aſia Minor and Arabia Felix.

The principal products are corn, wine, honey, wax; of theſe two the quantity raiſed is prodigious: alſo cotton, ſalt, tobacco, fruits, various drugs, horſes, and cattle.

Their various natural productions (for excepting cotton, linen, and leather they have ſcarcely any manufacture) furniſh materials for an extenſive commerce, the balance of which is upon the whole in their favour, altho' they are obliged to import their woollens, ſome corn, ſugar, ſpices, dyes, ſtuffs, earthen-ware, glaſs, and the Eaſt India products, beſides European toys and trinkets.

The French drive an extenſive and valuable trade with them; but the balance is a good deal againſt the Engliſh in their Turkiſh commerce.

NONE, unleſs we ſhould conſider as ſuch the various diſtricts under their protection.

TURKISH EMPIRE.

A powerful body deſcended from the ancient *Scythians*, (who ſo frequently ravaged the eaſt) uniting to the Arabian followers of *Mahomet*, laid the foundation of this empire, in 622. His ſucceſſors were termed *Caliphs*, till the victorious *Othman*, at the cloſe of the 13th century, having made extenſive conqueſts in Aſia, eſtabliſhed the empire of the *Othmans* and took the title of Emperor, ſtill however retaining that of *Caliph* as if a deſcendant of Mahomet. In 1453, *Mahomet* II. took Conſtantinople, where the ſeat of empire has been ever ſince eſtabliſhed. A junction of the Divan, or rather of the Mufti, Vizier, and Caimacan is ſufficient to dethrone or depoſe any emperor. He muſt however be replaced by a male of the imperial family. Upon extinction of the preſent, or *Othman* race, the *Alenghizian* branch, deſcended from the ſame origin, (of which the Cham of the Tartars is chief) ſucceeds to the throne of *Othman*.